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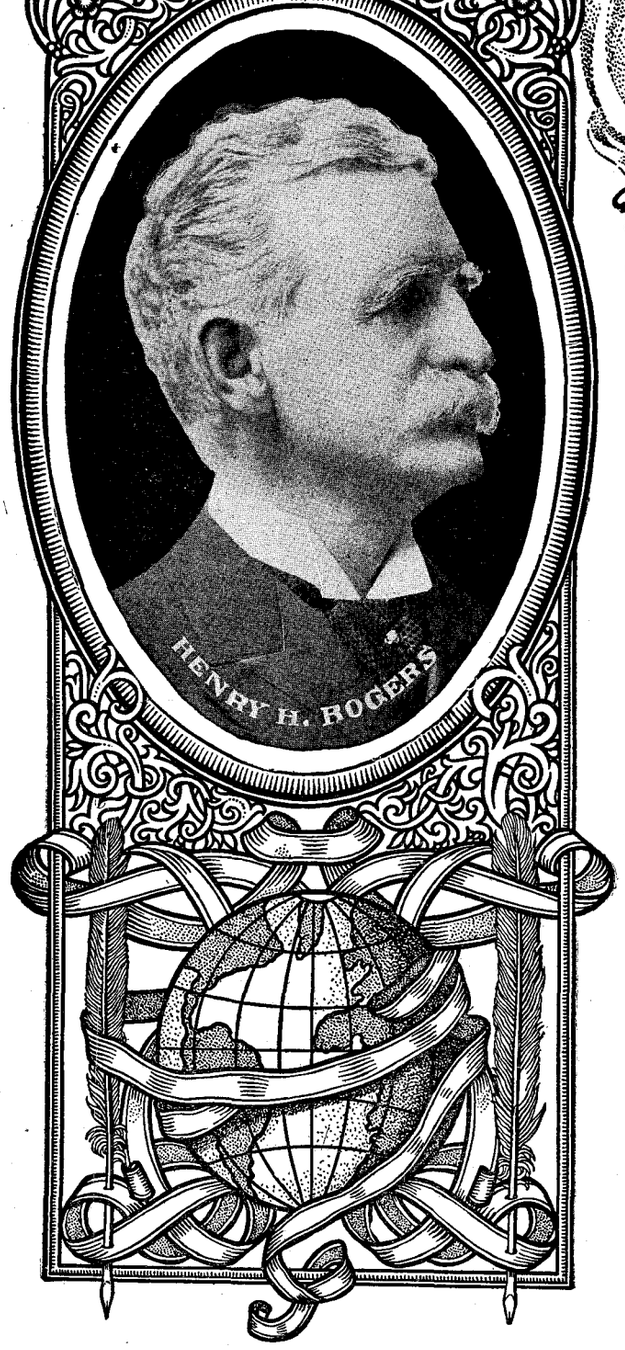

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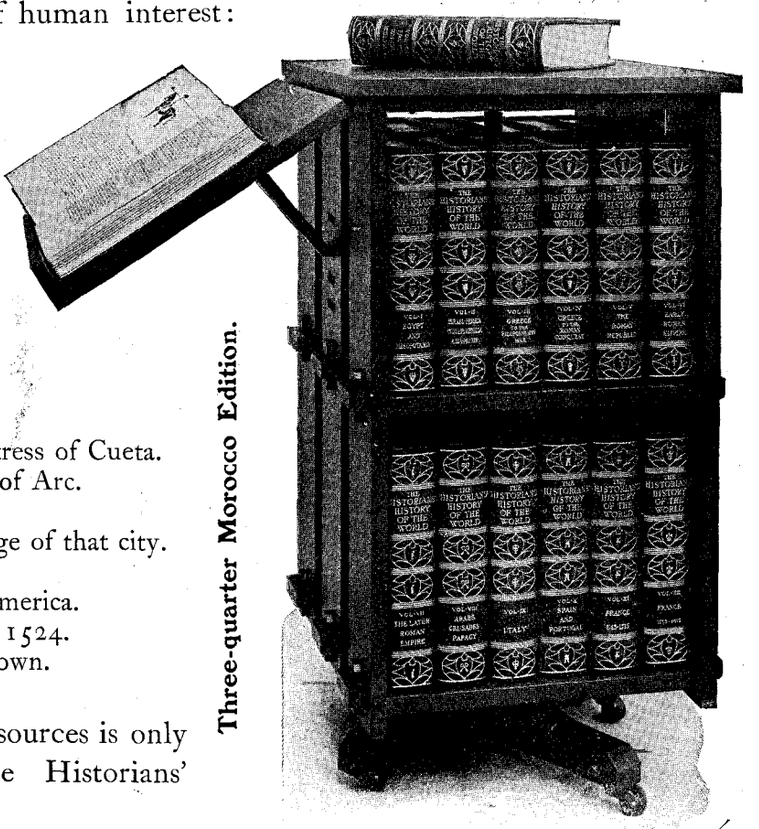

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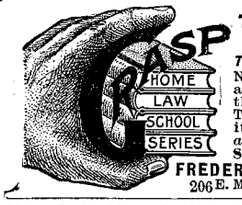

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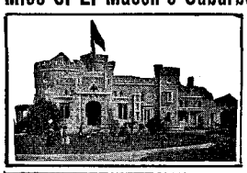

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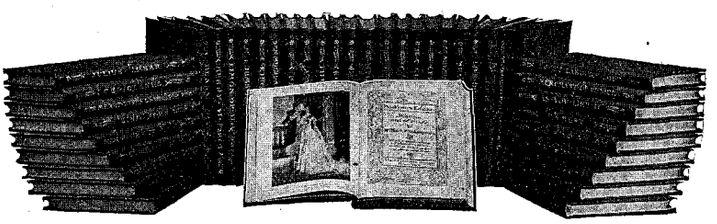

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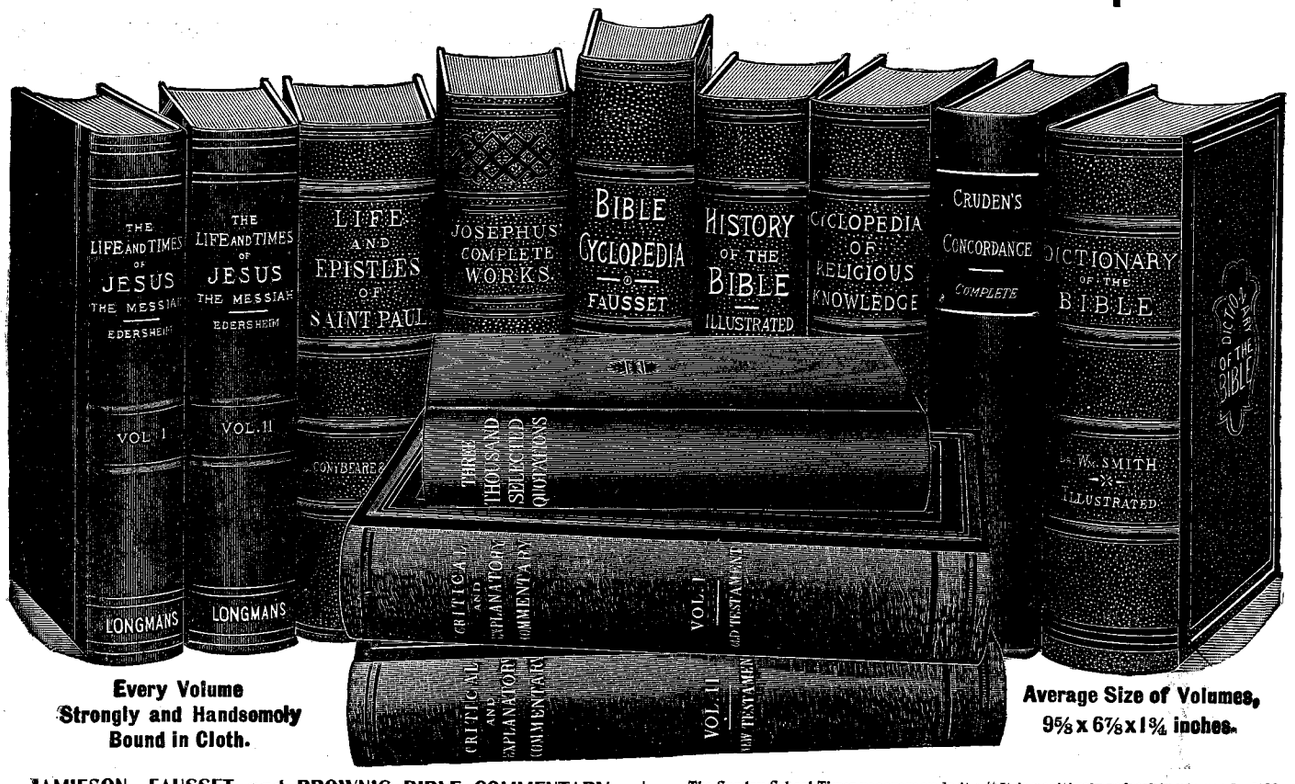

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 3 NEW YORK, JANUARY 20, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 822

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A strike of the typesetters in the printing establishments of New York City may delay some of our January issues. Readers and advertisers who fail to receive their copies of the magazine on time may rest assured, however, that everything possible is being done to minimize the delay.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SILENCE OF H. H. ROGERS.

MR. ROGERS'S answers of "I don't know," "I don't remember," "I refuse to answer, by advice of counsel," in the hearing before Commissioner Frederick W. Sanborn, have aroused so much public condemnation in the press that it is suggested that his policy of silence must have been due to a conviction that frank replies would have aroused even a worse storm. The hearing is held in New York to take testimony in the proceedings to stop the Standard Oil Company from doing business in Missouri. These replies of Mr. Rogers, varied occasionally with humorous defiances of the Missouri inquisitor, are made the subject of widespread editorial comment that is anything but humorous. The cause of the hearing is the desire of the State of Missouri to proceed against the Standard Oil Company under its anti-trust laws, and to prove that the Waters-Peirce Oil Company, the Republic Oil Company, the International Oil Company, and H. A. Williamson & Company, carrying on the oil refining business within the boundaries of the State, are really subsidiary corporations of the Standard Oil Company. "If Mr. Rogers's refusal to answer is necessary," observes the New York *Times*, "then it must create an exceedingly strong impression that the case of the State of Missouri against the trust is well founded." And the New York *American* says:

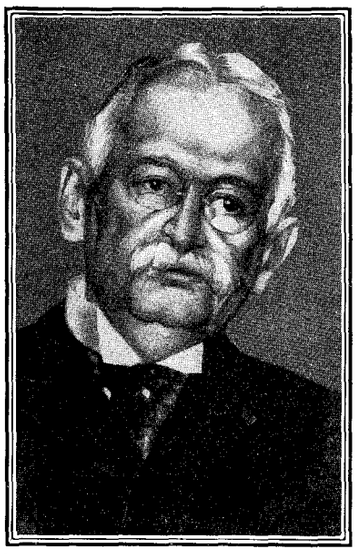
"We quote from some of the more peculiarly insolent references of Rogers to the questions of the State's Attorney of Missouri—a State which the witness dares not enter, and to which he occupies the relation of a fugitive from justice:

Attorney-General Hadley—"Where is H. W. Tilford?"
Mr. Rogers—"I don't know."
Attorney-General Hadley—"Is he in New York?"
Mr. Rogers—"If I don't know, how could I say whether he is in New York or in purgatory?"
Attorney-General Hadley—"What place did you mention?"
"Well, it wasn't Missouri."

Attorney-General Hadley—"Didn't you have any desire to see the new refinery near Kansas City built to handle the oil from the Kansas and Indian Territory fields?"
Mr. Rogers—"Inasmuch as I have been in the oil business, and notably the refinery business, since 1861, an oil refinery has about as much attraction for me as Carrie Nation."

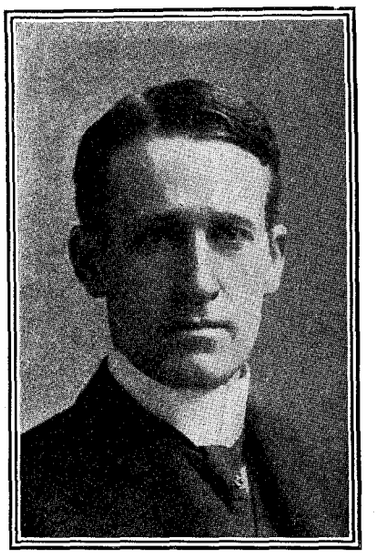
From a snapshot. Courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

FREDERICK W. SANBORN,
The special commissioner who is hearing testimony in the proceedings to oust the Standard Oil Company from Missouri.



From a snapshot by the New York "American."

H. H. ROGERS,
His policy of silence is attributed to a conviction that frank replies would have aroused even a worse storm of criticism.



HERBERT S. HADLEY,
Attorney-General of Missouri, inquisitor in the New York Standard Oil hearing, and deemed a match for H. H. Rogers.

CHIEF FIGURES IN THE STANDARD OIL INQUISITION.

Commissioner Sanborn to Lawyer W. V. Rowe, who was continually interrupting the proceedings—"Mr. Rowe, I shall have to ask you to leave the room. The proceedings cannot continue until you depart."
Mr. Rowe—"I decline to leave."
Mr. Rogers (from the witness chair, where he was being sharply cross-questioned)—"I would like to take his place. I would leave this quickly enough."

"When not flippant or openly derisive of the proceedings, this inflated trust magnate showed the characteristics of the accused thief who takes refuge in his constitutional right to protest against being made a witness against himself. 'I don't remem-

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HOW STANDARD OIL TREATS THE HUMORISTS.

John D. Rockefeller (indicated by the arrow) entertaining the Association of American Press Humorists at his summer home in Cleveland last September.

ber,' 'I refuse to answer on advice of counsel,' were the responses to most pertinent inquiries."

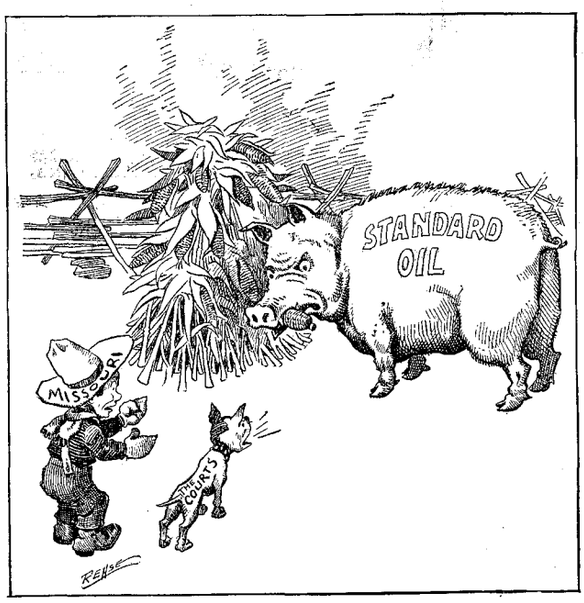
The Baltimore *News* represents the opinion of a large section of the American press in the following comment:

"During the course of the examination Mr. Hadley asked Rogers, 'Do you mean to say to the Supreme Court of Missouri that you don't know where the Company's offices are?' In tones described by the dispatches as teeming with defiance, the Standard Oil magnate replied, 'It is quite immaterial to me what the Supreme Court of Missouri expects me to say.' For unadulterated arrogance and contempt of law we can recall no case that approaches this."

The New York *World* hails Mr. Rogers as a new contributor to the gaiety of nations, and adds sarcastically:

"Mr. Rogers is merry because he cannot be otherwise. What could be funnier to an officer of the Standard Oil Company than the assumption on the part of a State Government that it has a right to know whether or not his company has been violating the law?"

The Washington *Star* thinks that Mr. Rogers's silence has brought his company into worse repute than before; and the Chicago *Tribune* regrets that the "advice of counsel" should "keep him from answering questions which would enable him to show the public how pure have been his motives and how high-minded his course during his long business career." The New York *Sun* holds that "if Mr. Rogers and his co-directors of the Standard Oil and their able and multitudinous counsel apprehended more accurately the temper of the American people . . . there would be



NO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

THE JOLLY ROGERS.
—Cory in the New York *World*.

HOW THE HUMORISTS TREAT STANDARD OIL.

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less buffoonery and more seriousness and decency in their demeanor toward the representatives of even distant law;" and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives Missouri the notable advice of "debarring the companies from doing business in the State, in which case the burden of proof would shift somewhat."

In a later editorial the New York *World* urges that "Missouri's duty is to persevere," and remarks that "Mr. Rogers is in fact less confident than he appears." In the opinion of the Kansas City *Star*, "John D. Rockefeller's chief lieutenant" already "stands convicted before the American people as one who dares not tell the truth." Since circumstantial evidence hangs men, it might at least, in the view of the Pittsburg *Post*, "justify banishing some fictitious companies from Missouri." *The Wall Street Journal* warns Mr. Rogers "not to be like Ajax defying the lightning. It might strike him." And the Washington *Times* concludes an editorial in these blithe words:

"So goes a great corporation on its way. Modesty and fairness are its handmaidens, self-assertion and inaccuracy its most unwelcome associates. Let Missouri's attorney general gape until he gets the lockjaw. Its course is fixed."

PREDICTING A PANIC.

MR. SCHIFF'S prediction that "we will get a panic in this country compared with which the three which have preceded it would be only child's play," if our currency system is not made more elastic, has stirred up comment all over the country. That the rate for money on call in New York should vary all the way from 10 to 125 per cent. in the last sixty days, he thinks, "is a disgrace to a civilized community," and if something is not done to remedy this state of affairs, panic will follow sooner or later. Several other bankers are quoted in the newspapers as agreeing with Mr. Schiff that our currency system is not what it should be, but most of them seem to think that we are in no immediate danger of a financial smash. Ex-Secretary Gage, however, says:

"I agree positively with him that the monetary conditions that have existed in this country during the last sixty days are disgraceful to us as a nation. I also agree with him that a stunning panic will come unless something is done, and the more promptly it is done the better it will be for the country.

"I do not believe that such a panic is liable to come soon, but the danger itself is apparent.

"Our currency system is too inelastic. We have not a sufficient volume of money available to transact our business at all times. I believe Mr. Shaw's recommendation of an emergency circulation of heavily taxed bank notes is an excellent remedy for the present situation, with certain modifications.

"To provide a more elastic currency without a moment of unnecessary delay is, I believe, the highest public duty of the members of Congress, and I think it is the duty of the President to bring about the necessary legislation, if it is within his power to do it."

Few of the newspapers seem to share the fears of these eminent financial authorities. The Providence *Journal* thinks Mr. Schiff's warning "is amply warranted," and it endorses his opinion that Congress should turn from the revision of railroad rates to the revision of the currency. The New York *Times*, too, believes that our currency system is too cramped and petrified to expand with the growth of business. Most of the press, however, scout the idea that the country is in the grip of a money famine. "There has been, there is, no money famine for legitimate business," declares the New York *Press*, and it points out that while Wall Street speculators have been paying from 50 to 100 per cent., merchants have been borrowing right along at 4½ and 5. The sensational antics of the money market are due to the reckless banking methods prevailing in the metropolis, says *The Wall Street Journal*, where the banks, "in their eagerness to earn the last penny of profit," "used up their surplus reserves last summer in loans to speculative interests, and ran upon the ragged edge of a deficit." The West loaned millions to New York months ago, says the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York banks loaned it to the speculators; then when the West called for its money to move the crops, there was a "pinch." The Springfield *Republican*, in an editorial which is being widely quoted, reminds Mr. Schiff that the money circulation has increased over $100,000,000 during the past year, and it asks him how much more elasticity, in the way of expansion, he would have. Then it adds:

"The fact of the matter seems to be that no currency system could be devised which would insure stable monetary conditions in the face of such a whirlwind of speculation as has been let loose in Wall Street and fanned along by the banks; and the more 'elastic' or expansive such a system is made, the more unstable and extreme will be the movements of money under such conditions of speculation as have been allowed to develop.

EQUITABLE MILLIONS
NEW YORK LIFE MILLIONS
MUTUAL LIFE MILLIONS
HUGHES
"HELP!! HELP!!! I MUST HAVE MONEY, EVEN IF I HAVE TO PAY FOR IT"
PASS
WALL STREET SPECULATOR

MONEY IS TIGHT IN NEW YORK.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"What is needed to prevent repetitions of the 'disgrace' spoken of is a reform of bank management or the banking system, rather than a reform of the currency system. No amount of currency reform will avail against the conduct of a lot of competing and independent banks in placing their resources at the disposition of crowds of reckless stock jobbers and permitting the latter to stretch their credit to the utmost and draw down their cash reserves to and below the danger line. More conservatism in Wall Street bank management is the want here exhibited."

The only ones who are excited or perturbed over the money squeeze are located in Wall Street, observes the Philadelphia *North American*, and "outside the great gaming hell in New York City there was no excitement in finance, no suffering, no marked shortage of funds and no loss—everywhere but in Wall Street or the vicinage there were calmness, ease, sufficiency, and financial peace." Indeed, the Kansas City *Journal* regards the Wall Street money pinch as an omen of good fortune. Thus:

"If there were needed further proof that the present prosperity in this country is founded on existing wealth and industrial solidarity it was furnished by this Wall Street fiasco. All the elements of a panic were in the air, but the panic did not come. This was because the United States is no longer dominated by Wall Street. We no longer shiver in apprehension when some big stock gambler goes to the bankruptcy court. Our national prosperity is deeply founded upon actual wealth, the product of the soil and active industry. It is true that the country is not entirely independent of Wall Street, but it is so nearly so that, especially in the West, we no longer fear the effects of the gambling operations there. If a panic comes it will not be because of stringency in Wall Street, but because of general impairment of conditions based upon the production of real and tangible

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wealth, with which the New York brokers and speculators have little to do. Should a failure of the production of breadstuffs occur simultaneously in all parts of the country, it would be a far greater calamity than though every speculator in Wall Street should 'go broke.' And this is a wholesome sign, arguing permanence to our prosperity."

OUR FIRST PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

PRECEDING the announcement that the Senate has determined to investigate the Panama Canal situation, comment from the press throughout the country made it evident that something of the sort was demanded. The stray shots of editorial opinion became a rapid fire upon the publication by Poultney Bigelow, in the *Independent* of January 4, of an article entitled, "Our Mismanagement at Panama," in which he severely arraigns those responsible for the conditions there. Mr. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in the opinion of the writer, "holds up to public scorn those who do not see things through his official glasses." He further remarks:

"This is not saying that our luminaries round the White House would wittingly do a wrong.

"No!

"But they have generated an atmosphere in which the Ten Commandments walk zig-zig—where plasticity of the moral vertebræ seems to suggest bowing acquaintance with kindred chronic complaints at present affecting some of my Christian fellow-citizens who are missionaries of life insurance corporations."

Mr. Bigelow goes on to say that he found the Jamaica negroes leaving Colon by the boat-load because of disease, improper hygienic provision and pay of $1.50 per diem in silver—equal to $0.75—instead of gold as promised.

He also found, he maintains, that the negroes in the Zone are oppressed and ill-treated. With the guidance of an American

SHOVELING IN DOLLARS.
It looks more like a fill than an excavation.
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

merchant, a Mr. Robinson, long resident at Colon, he went to the Central Market. "One glance at the Central Market," he says, "is enough to account for the chronic state of pest which characterizes this city—in spite of all official bulletins to the contrary." Mr. Taft, according to Mr. Bigelow, got all his information from "official" sources only. In describing living conditions he goes on:

"The word house is misleading; these shelters are houses by courtesy only—they would disgrace the most unworthy sections of shanty town. The dwelling is but a shelter of unpainted boards—a floor, a roof, four wooden unpainted walls—no kitchen, no plumbing, no conveniences of any kind. At the back of the house is a swamp whose bottom we know not. Out in this swamp is a quasi-sentry box, which is inaccessible by reason of the green slime, from out of which protrudes now and then some coarse weed or piece of broken furniture.

"Of course, I insisted upon inspecting the latrine—and planks were brought and propped up so that I could reach it without wading through the filth.

"My experience of life, in the slums of Chicago, of Canton, of San Francisco—nothing prepared me for the smell of Colon. The real latrine was obviously the swamp immediately under the flooring of the bed-room—not that the inhabitants were indifferent, but simply because the latrine in the yard was inaccessible, save under the greatest difficulties—notably in time of rains.

"Mr. Taft would have felt his warm heart ache had he been with me to see the needless suffering to which these confiding negroes were subjected—driven into a swamp because the Government gave them no ground on which to pitch a tent, and there exploited by landlords because even this swamp became a prime necessity."

Mr. Bigelow further shows that rents are far too high, and that incompetent officials are put in good places by "senatorial courtesy" on the Isthmus, just as they are at home. And yet all this is not utterly discouraging, in his opinion. "We have," he says, "but to apply business methods to a business proposition, and then, and not till then, will the filth fly and also the dirt at the bottom of the big ditch." Under proper conditions, Mr. Bigelow thinks, service in the Canal Zone would draw "our best young men." He concludes:

"Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft no doubt mean well when they give us the assurance that political jobbery is foreign to their natures. At the same time, jobbery flourishes under their noses, and they appear to be incapable of stopping it. The people at large need to appreciate this fact and to consider some change in a system which already gives ominous signs of rottenness."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* is one of the few papers that makes light of Mr. Bigelow and his indictments, and asserts that "the sanitary work of our government on the isthmus has especially been the admiration of all competent critics." The New York *Evening Post* says of the article that "its array of facts can be met only by counter facts, not by denunciations," and the Brooklyn *Citizen* finds it easy to conclude now that the resignation of former Engineer Wallace was due to his unwillingness "to share any responsibility for the abuses." The Columbia (S. C.) *State* tartly remarks that "the services of Press Agent Bishop are sorely needed. He should not be detained in Washington, in the unsanitary flats of the Potomac, but sent to the salubrious Canal Zone, and turned loose to refute the charges." The New York *Herald* calls the sanitary conditions at Colon "disgraceful," and the Hartford *Times* comes to the melancholy conclusion that the government methods at Panama have proved a "bad failure."

But not so President Roosevelt. In forwarding the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission to Congress with a letter which the New York *Evening Post* calls a "model of how not to do it," he says:

"From time to time various publications have been made, and from time to time in the future various similar publications, doubtless, will be made, purporting to give an account of jobbery or immorality or inefficiency or misery as obtaining on the isthmus. I have carefully examined into each of these accusations which seemed worthy of attention. In every instance the accusations have proved to be without foundation in any shape or form. They spring from several sources. Sometimes they take the shape of statements by irresponsible investigators of a sensational habit of mind, incapable of observing or repeating with accuracy what they see and desirous of obtaining notoriety by widespread slander. More often they originate with or are given currency by individuals with a personal grievance."

Secretary Taft replies to Mr. Bigelow with a broadside that fills three newspaper columns, going over his charges and declaring

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each "wholly false," "not true," etc. Finally, he says that Mr. Bigelow spent only twenty-eight hours on the isthmus, and based his charges partly on information given him by two disgruntled men, who had been denied plums by the commission, and partly on the stories of several unnamed negroes. Says Mr. Taft:

"When the actual facts are compared with the statements in this article it gives rise to doubt what the real explanation of the article is—whether it was written from such a wanton motive as actuates a pure sensation monger or whether it arises from the exaggerated eccentricity of mind which furnishes both an excuse and an explanation."

WHITE HOUSE ETIQUETTE UNDER FIRE.

THE ejectment from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris, who insisted upon seeing the President after admission to him was denied her by Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes, evokes unfavorable and indignant comment everywhere, and especially in the chivalrous South. Not a newspaper, so far as we have seen, comes to the defense of the White House officials. Mrs. Morris, a sister of Representative Hull, of Iowa, desired to ask the President that he reinstate her husband, Dr. Minor Morris, in the office of the surgeon general where, about four years ago, he held a clerkship, from which he was discharged. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) observes:

"As the details of the ejectment of Mrs. Minor Morris from the executive offices of the White House come out, the affair appears in the light of a brutal outrage. Mrs. Morris, it seems, is a woman past 50 years of age and she went to the executive offices to lay before the President a matter upon which she had a perfect right to be heard, if the oft-repeated boast of 'a square deal' means anything but bombast. But instead of gaining permission to see the President, she was forcibly ejected from the building, bundled into a patrol wagon and driven through the streets of Washington to the police station.

"Assistant Secretary Barnes states that not a hand was placed on the lady until she made a disturbance, but the witnesses, including many newspaper men, allege that such was not the case. It was when Mrs. Morris announced her intention of remaining until she could see the President that she was subjected to ruffianism and insult.

The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) believes "there ought to be an explanation what business anybody had to tell her to go away at all before the time for closing the offices," and it remarks that "if there is any individual drawing pay from the United States who thinks his functions are those of a 'bouncer,' . . . he would better be retired." The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) says:

"The President of the United States is the servant of the people, and should not be inaccessible to any citizen calling at a proper hour to explain a grievance which it is in his power to redress.

"Women nervous and overwrought have often called at the White House and were treated with tact and courtesy which avoided 'a scene' and spared their feelings and the dignity of the sex. Tact and courtesy in the case of Mrs. Morris would have avoided a scandal.

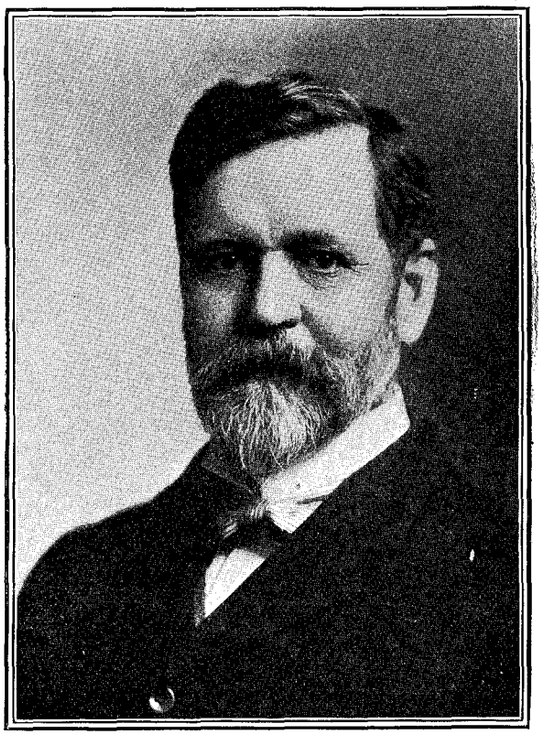
"Of course the President will see to it that such a disagreeable and disgraceful incident shall never again be associated with the executive mansion while he is its incumbent."

The President is being advised to issue an apologetic explanation. In the meanwhile, Congressman Morris Sheppard, of Texas, has introduced a resolution in the House demanding an investigation by a bi-partisan committee. His resolution reads:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that a committee of Republican and Democratic members of the House be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the recent violent expulsion of an American mother from the White House offices and grounds by the executive officials and employees while she was seeking an audience with the President of the United States; that said committee have power to summon witnesses and report as soon as possible to the House."

Besides those actually connected with the ejectment, Representative Hull, brother of Mrs. Morris, is receiving some pretty severe censure at the hands of the press. The Houston *Post*, quoted above, says of him:

"But far exceeding Barnes's brutality was the attitude of Congressman Hull, of Iowa, Mrs. Morris's brother. He not only failed to resent such treatment of his sister, but had himself interviewed in a manner that materially reflected upon her, thereby gaining an unenviable place in the contempt of every gentleman who respects and honors womanhood. The country will during the year ascertain the caliber of Mr. Hull's Iowa constituents, if they permit his contemptible course to go unrebuked.



JOHN A. T. HULL (REP.)

Representating the Sixth Iowa District, brother of Mrs. Minor Morris, who was ejected from the White House. Instead of criticizing the White House officials, he asks the public to view his sister's conduct with charity.

"But fully as interesting as the immediate treatment of Mrs. Morris are the causes which led to it. Several years ago, Mrs. Morris's husband was connected with the medical service of the army. He was dismissed at the request of Representative Hull, whose influence in that quarter arose from the fact that he was chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hull's interest in the matter arose from the fact that Dr. Morris had criticised Hull's administration of Mrs. Morris's father's estate. And the War Department had prostituted itself by lending its authority to the redressing of Hull's personal grievances.

"Every official of the War Department who lent himself to Hull's scheme of revenge ought to be summarily dismissed. It was a disgraceful abuse of power and one which the President should take note of, now that the facts have come out."

The statement issued by Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes describes Mrs. Morris's visit and his refusal to permit her to see the President. As she declined to leave, he told her she would have to do so voluntarily or be put out. Whereupon, according to the statement, she threw herself on a chair and shrieked at the top of her voice, "I will not be put out! Don't you have any hands laid on me." Her shrieks, Mr. Barnes says, were heard throughout the building. The statement concludes:

"She was accordingly taken in charge by a police officer who had witnessed the whole affair. Before applying force the officer asked her three times to leave the office quietly. She shrieked her refusal to the request and was then led from the room.

"She struggled violently with two police officers all the way

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from the office building to the eastern entrance of the White House. As soon as she was out of the office building she threw herself on the ground, and it became necessary to carry her. The officers repeatedly asked her to stand up and walk quietly with them so that they would not have to use force, but she refused to do so and defied them in shrieks that were heard throughout the White House. She was finally removed to Police Headquarters, where she was charged with disorderly conduct."

The statement of Representative Hull is a long story of family trouble arising from a will contest. Mr. Hull criticises his sister for having brought suit against him as executor of their father's will. The statement says in part:

"The deplorable events of the past few days seem to render it necessary for me to make a statement. In the beginning I desire to bespeak the kindly consideration of the public for the members of my family prominently connected with the unfortunate affair. I cannot believe the public specially interested in the domestic difficulties of any one and greatly deplore the necessity for making any statement whatever. I certainly would not say or do anything which would unnecessarily reflect on my sister, and ask those who may read what I have to say to cast the mantle of charity over all of us."

The conclusion of the statement reads:

"On family matters I cannot enter into any controversy with others. There are things which come into the lives of families which cause profound sorrow and regret, and the mantle of charity and silence can only make them endurable. I again bespeak the considerate and charitable judgment of the great public in considering the acts of my sister in this most regrettable affair."

SNOBBISHNESS IN THE ARMY.

THE recent trial of Roy J. Taylor, a first lieutenant in the 125th United States Coast Artillery, for compelling Sergeant Patrick Butler to change his seat in a New London theatre, has called forth a great deal of editorial comment, in no case favorable to the commissioned officer. "When the news report told how Lieutenant Taylor had made Sergeant Butler vacate a seat in front of him in a theatre in New London and take one elsewhere," observes the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "we regarded it as an exaggeration, unwilling to believe that an officer of the regular army would make so prominent the width and depth of the gap that, in his estimation at least, separated the man who wears straps on his shoulders from the man who wears the chevrons of a sergeant, and is only an enlisted soldier." This doubt was enhanced because only lately the Army and Navy League began a campaign to compel theatre managers to give well-appearing soldiers and sailors access to any part of the theatres. Lieutenant Taylor stated before the court martial that he asked the sergeant to vacate the seat in front because he interfered with a theatre party of the Lieutenant's. The sentence was that Lieutenant Taylor be reduced twelve numbers in rank. The New York *Sun* comments:

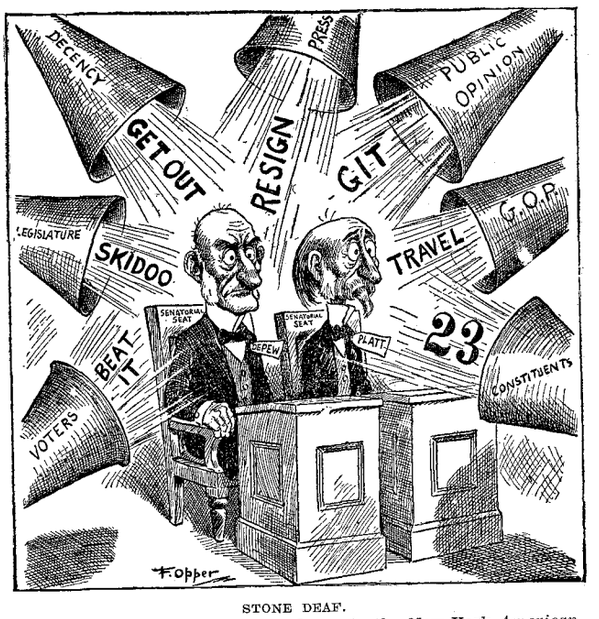
"A Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery has just been reduced twelve numbers in rank by a court-martial which found him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, on two counts: Making use of his superior rank to compel a sergeant of his command to give up his seat at a theatre in New London, Conn.; and attempting to justify his action at his trial, by giving 'testimony so at variance with candor' as to lead the court to declare it a warrant for a more severe sentence than the one actually imposed.

"While it is probable that the punishment meted out by the court martial is based more upon the second count than on the first, it is in our opinion none too severe a rebuke to the officer's conduct in inflicting a public humiliation upon his inferior in rank. Such 'conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline' is of all too frequent occurrence, though the majority of instances are not brought to public notice. It is a form of hazing, in that the victim is ordinarily helpless and must 'take his medicine' without protest; and hazing by commissioned officers of the army or navy is a very different affair from hazing by West Point or Annapolis cadets."

The Sun adds that "such summary treatment of offenders of this type should have a salutary affect in eliminating the spirit of snobbishness from a region where it has least right to show its head," while the Chicago *Tribune* ascribes the intolerance of the commissioned officer to "an erroneous idea of the importance of the military power"—an importance to which it denies a place in a democracy. "If," remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "a man who by merit has risen to a place among the non-commissioned officers, the backbone of any army, is to be subjected to public annoyance because of his uniform, it will be hopeless to try to get a rank and file composed of anything better than ne'er-do-wells." According to the New York *World*, the action of the court martial shows that democracy and the "square-deal" extend "to the ranks of enlisted men no less than to the line and staff," and the Baltimore *News* is certain General Grant's expressed hope that in the future there will be "no doubt in the mind of anyone that the uniform of a soldier is a mark of honor which must be respected in the United States," cannot fail to raise the tone of the private and the non-commissioned officer.

Some papers, as for instance the St. Paul *Dispatch*, believe

THE BEST JOKE HE EVER CRACKED.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.



STONE DEAF.
—Opper in the New York *American*.

TROUBLES OF THE GREAT.

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"Taylor is not so blameless as is the system whose spirit he displayed," and the New York *Sun* thinks him "less lucky than others of his brother officers," whose acts of a similar nature have escaped punishment, and adds that "some one must be the goat." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat,* however, sternly concludes that officers of Lieutenant Taylor's sort are "not needed in the service of the United States."

MR. ARMOUR'S DEFENSE OF THE PRIVATE CAR.

RELYING upon "the fairness of the American people," as he declares, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, who is commonly regarded as the leading spirit of the "beef trust" and the "private car trust," replies to his critics through the columns of *The Saturday Evening Post,* of Philadelphia. He reminds us that the refrigerator car has revolutionized the meat, fruit, berry and vegetable industries, bringing these foods to our tables in better quality and lower price than ever were known before, while at the same time it "has changed the growing of fruits and berries from a gamble to a business, from a local incident to a national industry, bringing millions of dollars annually to districts where land was worth only five to ten dollars an acre before the general distribution of fruit was made possible by this agency." Mr. Armour's father, who was the pioneer in this new field, tried to persuade the railroads to build the refrigerator cars, but in vain, and was thus forced to build them himself. Hence the "private car."

Who, then, is responsible for all the outcry against the private car system? Mr. Armour replies:

"The fact of the matter is that this whole agitation started with the commission men of the country and not with the growers; these middlemen are the manipulators of the campaign that is being prosecuted for the express purpose of putting the private car lines out of business."

The commission men are disgruntled, Mr. Armour explains, "because the private car has been steadily and irresistibly liberating the grower from the clutches of the commission man; because the private fruit refrigerator car has compelled the commission man to quit doing business upon the capital of the growers and forced him to become an actual buyer and a merchant in fact."

The favorite complaint against the private car lines is the charge that they evade the law that forbids the giving or receiving of rebates. He says in answer to this charge:

"But, . . . in fact, the Armour private car is not used as a device to secure, directly or indirectly, rebates, discriminations or concessions to the car line owning it, to the shipper using it, to the individuals—or any one of them—owning the Armour Car Lines, or to any individual near or remotely connected with the industry. It was determined when the prohibitive law against rebates went into effect it was to be obeyed and not evaded; that a policy of indirection and evasion was a poor policy from any standpoint and would not be countenanced by the Armour interests.

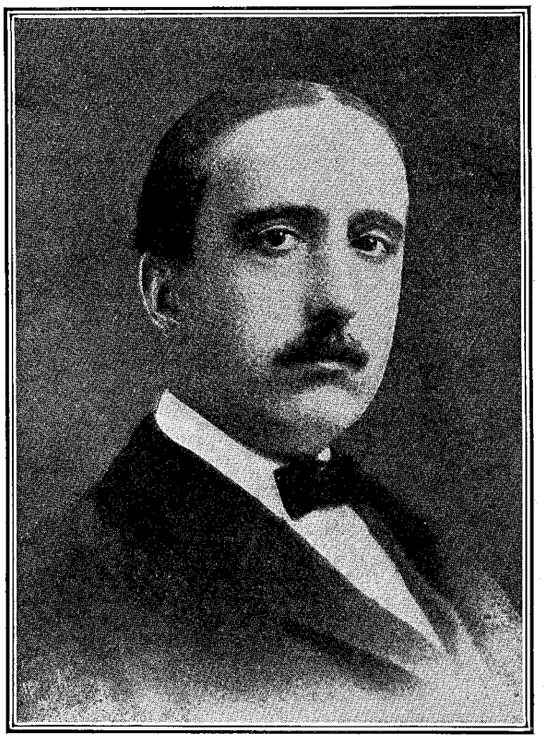
"That there is a considerable difference of opinion between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads, relating to the transportation of property from interior cities of the United States upon a through tariff over railroads and steamships to foreign countries, is undeniable. The situation has provoked much comment. However, it is not clearly determined whether the matter is within the province of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act and that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The fact is that the recent indictment of railway and packing officials at Kansas City for alleged rebating relates exclusively to shipments from Kansas City to Europe. Speaking for my own company—the regular established, public rates have been paid in full; and there has not been 'any rebate, concession or discrimination' of any character to shippers in this relation."

Nor are charges exorbitant. Says Mr. Armour:

"Only the commonest kind of selfish common sense is required to arrive at the policy of keeping these refrigeration rates down to a point that will foster the fruit and berry industry and stimulate it to the broadest possible expansion. Any line of action less liberal than this would be short-sighted and suicidal."

The private car system "is the only logical agency by which the fruit business can be handled," avers Mr. Armour; and the "exclusive contract," which gives the Armour cars, for example, a monopoly of the business on any particular road, "is the only logical basis upon which the private car can be operated." He elaborates these claims thus:

"There is scarcely a railroad in this country operating in a fruit territory whose traffic officials have not testified under oath that it would be impractical, if not impossible, for their road to



J. OGDEN ARMOUR,
Leading spirit of the "beef trust" and "private car trust," who explains the benefits his systems have given to the country.

own fruit refrigerator cars enough to take care of its own fruit business. Why? Because the peach season or the berry season, for example, lasts only three or four weeks; these cars cost over one thousand dollars each and are unsuitable for any other kind of traffic; the handling and care of them is a peculiar service which the railroads admit they are not equipped to perform; a railroad furnishing its own cars would not only have to furnish service along its own rails but beyond and wherever the cars might go.

"Now a private car line doing business under an exclusive contract can accomplish practically all the essentials of good service which the railroads operating their own refrigerator cars could not give short of a cost which would be absolutely prohibitive. It has a special and experienced service; its organization covers the entire United States, and wherever there is a natural highway for this kind of traffic there will be found its ice houses or plants and its stations for re-icing and inspection. It commands the entrance to and the outlook over the markets of the country, and the grower has the advantage of this scope in every particular. He can send his fruit into any market and divert it en route if he desires.

"As to the exclusive contract, it should be said that ice supplies, to be reliable, have to be stored up many months in advance of the fruit crop; cars have to be 'parked' or distributed long before they are used. Then an immense expenditure looking to the future has to be put out in ice plants, other buildings, and for other equipment. Recently the Armour Car Lines put $125,000

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into an ice plant at Las Vegas, Nevada, on the line of Senator Clark's new road that runs through the Mojave Desert and Death Valley, an arid and undeveloped region. Such an outlay would have been absolutely impossible and unwarranted if the car lines were debarred from making a long-time exclusive contract with the railroad looking toward and providing for the systematic development of a great fruit district and a great fruit traffic."

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

THE press despatches telling of the death on January 10 of Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago since its inception in 1891, emphasize his eminence both as an educator and as a business man, and state that he was regarded by many as the foremost Hebrew scholar in America. The story of his life is remarkable for its revelations of the extraordinary intellectual precocity of his youth, and of the astounding amount of work he crowded into a life of only forty-nine years, during the last of which he knew himself doomed by an incurable cancer. According to President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell, Dr. Harper "was the greatest college president of the last fifteen years." A despatch to the *World* (New York) states that for fifteen years he slept no more than five hours a night; "midnight found him at his desk; at 5 o'clock he arose and went to work again." "I am going before my work is finished," he is reported to have said to Professor Small: "I do not know where I am going, but I hope my work will go on. I expect to continue work in the future state."

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WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

"He was pre-eminent as an educational administrator, and was the greatest college president of the last fifteen years."

This is the brief outline of his life, as given by the New York *Times:*

"He was born in New Concord in 1856, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Like so many other men who afterward became well known, he was a sickly child, but after his seventh birthday his health improved, and when he was ten years old he entered Muskingum College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the early age of 14. He caused local scholars to gape with wonder when he delivered his commencement oration in Hebrew.

"At the age of 17 he entered the graduate department of Yale, and in two years he had with astonishing ease won for himself the degree of Ph.D. He then taught for a time in Tennessee. When Professor Rogers, of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, withdrew from that institution, Dr. Harper took his place, and for four years taught Greek and Latin. During this period he also attracted widespread attention as a teacher of Hebrew. His abilities became known to Dr. Northrup, then President of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and after four years at Denison, the chair of Hebrew and Cognate Languages at the Seminary was offered to and accepted by him. He was then 24 years old.

"Dr. Harper held this position for seven years, until called to Yale in 1886 to become Professor of Semitic Languages there. In 1889 he was chosen Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature and became instructor in Hebrew in Yale Divinity School.

"In addition to the duties connected with these various positions Dr. Harper interested himself in other directions. In 1880 he started the Hebrew Correspondence School, and in 1884 a Hebrew Institute. In the latter year he issued his 'Elements of Hebrew,' and later on came the 'Hebrew Manual Method' and 'Elements of Hebrew Syntax.' These books were followed by many others.

"The achievement for which Dr. Harper will be best remembered is the practical establishment by him of the University of Chicago. In 1888 the question of establishing such an institution had been discussed by the American Baptist Education Society. In June, 1891, Dr. Harper assumed the duties of the Presidency, having as his aims the creation of the most comprehensive and liberal university in the world, and the reformation of the system of collegiate education. The boldness of his schemes, instead of arousing distrust, gave those to whom he appealed confidence in him. John D. Rockefeller added $1,000,000 to his original contribution of $800,000. A few months later $500,000 was received from the executors of the Ogden estate, and before July 10, 1891, an additional fund of $1,000,000 had been raised. With this money in hand Dr. Harper started out on a $50,000,000 basis, never doubting that the rest would be forthcoming. His success is a matter of history.

"Dr. Harper married in 1875 Miss Ellen Paul, daughter of Dr. David Paul, then President of the Muskingum College. They had three sons and a daughter."

President Harper's death, remarks President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, "deprives the country of one of its most extraordinary and attractive figures, and the last months of his life have added a touch of heroism which has won the warm admiration of the whole country." John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is quoted in *The Tribune* (New York) as saying in the course of an interview:

"Probably no greater organizer than Dr. Harper has ever occupied the position of president of a university in this country, if in any country. The contribution which he has made to higher education during the time of his connection with the University of Chicago as its president has been greater, perhaps, than that of any other university president during an equal number of years.

"Whatever the future of the University of Chicago may be will in large measure result from the courage and foresightedness as well as the wisdom and pre-eminent ability shown by its first president during the years of its organization and early history.

"Although he was only forty-nine years old, President Harper had lived sixty years, as reckoned by average standards. He was always up early, oftentime before day, busy with his stenographers, wearing out two or three of them before the day was over, and then seldom retiring before midnight. Chicago, as a young university, needed just such energy, ability and indomitable courage as Dr. Harper brought to it. The university as it stands today is only a part of the great educational scheme he had in mind. The city of Chicago itself is hardly large enough to hold the great world's university it was his ambition to create."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Richard A. McCurdy will find it hard to understand why the Emperor of Korea should kick as long as they are willing to let him keep on signing the pay roll.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

Just imagine an Australian ballot sheet printed in the Russian language, and you will begin to comprehend why the Czar does not think Russia is ready for universal suffrage.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Is $100,000 a year too high a salary? asks an Indianapolis paper in a headline. It would seem large for the first few pay days, but in a month it would seem small, just like any other salary.—*The Buffalo Express.*

If Congressmen are to lose the "franking privilege" as well as free passes and free seeds, some of them will begin to despair of democratic government.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Mr. Carnegie says he has a strain of bohemianism in him. Your true bohemian never has more than 30 cents ahead at any time in his life, hence it can be figured out that Mr. Carnegie's strain is on the weak tea order.—*The Denver Republican.*

A newspaper quoted in our issue for December 30, in speaking of the embarrassment of the Chicago National Bank, referred to it mistakenly as the First National Bank of Chicago, which is another institution entirely and one whose soundness is unquestioned.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF ART.

THE same influence which a recent magazine writer pointed out as affecting detrimentally the higher qualities of literature seem according to Russell Sturgis to affect the higher qualities of art. This view is expressed in his recent work, "The Appreciation of Pictures." By some rather remarkable statistical arguments he points out the presence among us of a surprisingly large number of artists and students; he indicates the particular merits and defects that may be attributed to them, and then declares the almost appalling fact of the paucity of real artists. The explanation of this dearth of real artists he finds in the numberless sources of commercial employment open to the draftsman. In regard to the number of people engaged in artistic employment, Mr. Sturgis makes the following statements:

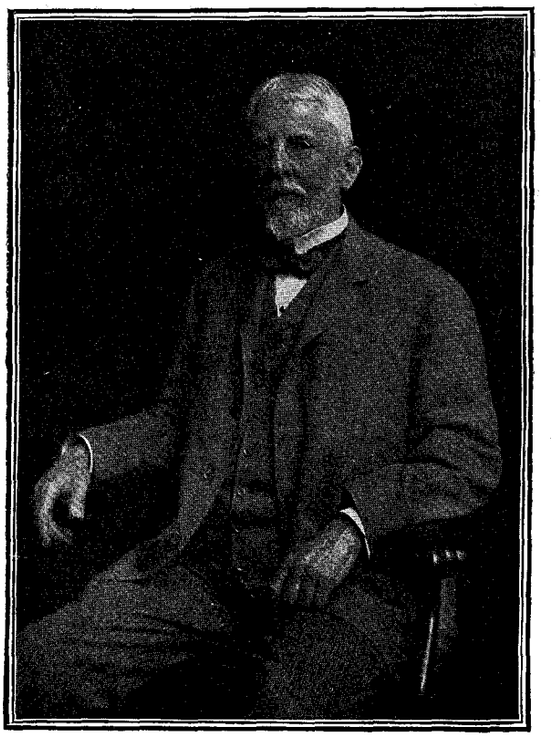
"When one school of the United States boasts 1,200 pupils at one time, when many schools exist with 300 or 400 each, it is found that there must be at any one time 20,000 so-called artists in the American community, all of them sufficiently taught to be capable of producing a picture of some sort which, when framed, might conceivably be hung on the walls of an exhibition. 'But of those 20,000 not ten per cent. are of any great importance.' That is true; not even five per cent. of them have thoughts to express which are expressible in any form of the arts of design; not five per cent. are accomplished artists, good alike in drawing and in brush-work, or if another process than oil-painting is followed, in that process, whatever it may be. Not five per cent. are artists whose work any critical student would look at seriously with the idea of purchasing (say) for a public gallery, even one of moderate ambition and without a large fortune. But a large percentage of that 20,000 have been so well taught in the mere matter of linear drawing and in the mere matter of simple light and shade, such as you can put on with pen and ink, or with *sauce* and the stump, that their work may be purchased by a periodical or by a commercial house wishing to illustrate its advertisements. . . . It has come about that our cities are full of persons who can draw, who can draw really with cleverness, with action, with energy, with a power of commanding the appearance of movement, which would have been thought surprising at a previous epoch—at almost any previous epoch. And note that in Paris such highly taught draftsmen far exceed in number and in average skill all that the United States has to show."

In spite of the many ready and even skillful draftsmen, there exists, according to Mr. Sturgis, the rather anomalous presence among us "of few persons who have found in drawing an easy and effective means of expressing themselves. There are many draftsmen, but few, very few, artists." He quotes a well-known painter and veteran teacher as saying four years ago, that "of a host of pupils, not one had exhibited anything which could be thought to have obtained its place on the walls by means of merit—not one had produced a picture that anybody ought to buy." He asks for the significance of such a statement and answers:

"It signifies this: These pupils may have become very good draftsmen, . . . but not one of them had become skillful in the choice and arrangement of lights and shades, in the choice and distribution of hues in that kind of drawing which has been defined—the putting of the right thing in the right place. Or, if by chance some one of them possessed one or two of those gifts, the work of that pupil still lacked firmness, still lacked decision. The solid objects of the foreground lacked solidity; the sky, if sky was indicated, lacked distance and transparency; the trees, if any showed themselves, lacked the appearance of vitality and were without charm. In short, my informant would not have said, I know that he would not have said, that not one of his pupils had become a useful draftsman, fit for magazine work, fit for commercial employment. But he did insist upon his statement that there was no producer of interesting pictures among them."

Mr. Sturgis is here led from his analysis of artistic conditions to their reasons for being, and these he advances in the following passage:

"'Commercial employment'—that is probably the chief difficulty. An advanced pupil who has absorbed by constant looking at illustrated weeklies and monthlies some sense of the popular mode of these illustrations, finds that he will secure employment rather easily. He is delighted with the opportunity to make his living by his art, and he does not realize at all that he has not yet shown himself to be possessed of any complete fitness for his task as artist, nor of any artistic thoughts such as are the worthy causes of a picture's existence. It has already been suggested in these pages that the description in words of artistic thought is one of the most difficult things in the world, being, indeed, absolutely



RUSSELL STURGIS.

There are, he says, 20,000 so-called artists in the American community, "but of those 20,000 not ten per cent. are of any great importance." He points to the many channels of commercial employment open to the trained draftsman as explaining the surprising contrast between the number of art students and the paucity of real artists in America.

impossible in any complete sense. That is one chief reason why the pupils are so inadequately taught. Their teachers are wholly unable to tell them in words just what a picture should be—no teacher can tell a pupil that—surroundings and influences are needed, and in our modern communities those surroundings and influences are very commonly lacking. The non-existence of an artistic community with a mind of its own and a certain general agreement as to what a work of art ought to be, throws the three-year or four-year student upon the public and the commercial employer; and they sympathize with his lower and less artistic gifts and powers and encourage their exclusive development."

More Mathematical Verse.— The curious poetical tributes to Archimedes quoted from the French and German in our issue for November 11 have stimulated some of our readers to try to do as well in English. This feat of versification consists in writing an ode to Archimedes, in which the number of letters in the words of the poem shall correspond with the successive numerals in the mathematical ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, a calculation ascribed to this Greek geometer.

None of our readers claim that his attempt is real poetry. One of them admits that his verse "is rather obscure." "But it

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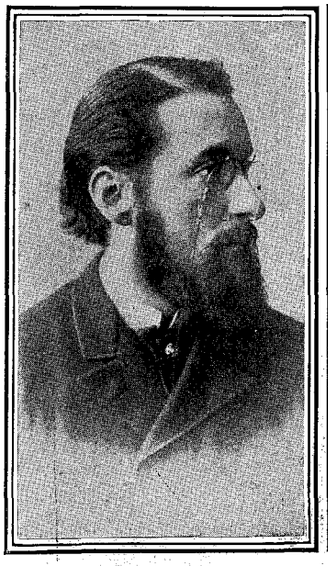

EDUARD ROD.

"Possibly we ought to care more than we do for the heart-rending researches of M. Rod. Yet we may ask if even his sad sincerity secures him from monotony and the commonplace obsession of the inevitable crime."

PAUL MARGUERITTE.

He seems to have dedicated himself to "the sorrowful task of alarming a world from which faith is taking flight, a world that is threatened with a return to promiscuity and barbarism."

MARCEL PRÉVOST.

His hero is usually a "*névrosé.*" The temptress has "*des yeux inquiétants.*" In his books "there is no adventure, in the breezier sense of the word, no outdoor struggle with nature or fortune."

PIERRE LOTI.

"He is a colorist who almost makes us forget how slight is his range of human observation and how completely negligible his philosophy."

SOME REPRESENTATIVE WRITERS

shows, I think," he adds, "that someone more in sympathy with the subject and more familiar with the language could turn out something really creditable."

The following is submitted by Mr. Adam C. Orr, of Chicago:

Now I, even I, would celebrate
In rhymes unapt, the great
Immortal Syracusan, rivaled nevermore,
Who in his wondrous lore
Passed on before
Left men his guidance how to circles mensurate.

A number of contributors tackle the problem in prose. Dr. Otto Klotz, Chief Astronomer of the Canadian Government, at Ottawa, submits the following:

'Tis a king, a giant intellect of mighty force. The great immortal Syracusan arrests attention, for by his geometry yond temple is raised, land and sky measured. Let us quietly reverence.

ABSENCE OF GAIETY IN THE MODERN FRENCH NOVEL.

WE have learned to look to France for gaiety, and to ask of French fiction that it shall amuse us, freshen our wits, widen our horizon, and satisfy our craving for a light and joyous art. With thousands of English-speaking people "the thought of a French novel evokes memories of something delicate and light, something gay and fragile, themes fanciful and diverting, a style rapid and sparkling, an effect as unreal, unmoral, and harmless as that of the 'Arabian Nights.'" This idea, says George McLean Harper, professor of English at Princeton University, is based upon the fiction of an earlier day, especially that of "Dumas the delightful, who dissipates reality with its hard laws and awkward facts, who draws a magic circle within which there are no ten commandments, no cruel and prosaic relation between cause and effect." In contemporary French fiction, however, he asserts, there is scarcely a touch of gaiety. "It is didactic; it is somber; it carries a message of woe." Happy, he exclaims, are the readers who have rested content with Dumas, and are able to retain the resulting conception of French novels. Professor Harper remarks that Dumas and Balzac are "the two extremes and the two supremes in French fiction." But he finds to-day few followers of either of these strongly contrasted masters in France. Especially surprising is his statement that "almost all French novelists have renounced allegiance to Balzac." Writing in the New York *Outlook*, Professor Harper goes on to say:

"There is at present no triumphant 'school' of French fiction. The echoing porticos are deserted. Every doctor assembles his group of hearers in his own little booth, whether it be built of corrugated iron or woven of green boughs; and their teachings suffer for want of the discipline which lies in a common aim and mutual encouragement. Few of these men possess anything like the virility or the intellectual scope of Balzac; and for all the influence his vigorous theory and glorious example exert upon the methods of most contemporary French novelists, the great master of their art might as well have never lived. In the present reaction against a debased and starved form of naturalism, almost all French novelists have renounced allegiance to Balzac, who has been more honored by Turgenef in Russia, Mr. Howells in America, and by Galdós in Spain than by any French disciple except Flaubert."

In the younger generation, says Professor Harper, "sentimentalism, variously modulated, is the prevailing note." What the sentimentalists of the early part of the nineteenth century owed to Rousseau, we are told, most French novelists of to-day owe to Renan—namely, "a habit of exalting their own memories, feelings, and doubts into the place of general principles." It was open to them, remarks Professor Harper, to observe life faithfully, as did Balzac, or to create a diverting and wholly fanciful world, as did Dumas. But "they have done neither this nor that, but have, for the most part, aspired solemnly to instruct us, out of the shallows of an exceedingly limited personal experience." Thus, tho the several "schools" which existed in the eighties are broken up, French fiction has not escaped a certain monotony of type, which Professor Harper outlines as follows:

"It is nowadays the husband, rather than the wife, who com-

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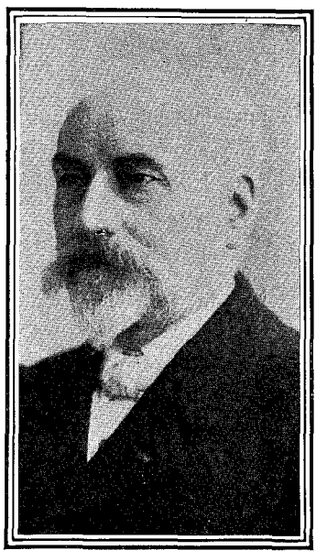
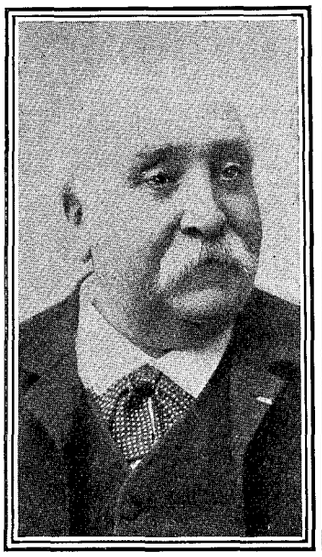


ANDRÉ THEURIET.

"Like Daudet, he is a poet who once passed, with some profit as well as loss, through the naturalistic discipline."



FERDINAND FABRE.

"Owing to his fine poetic quality and the happy fortune of his choice of scene, his novels are full of sunshine. They are almost isolated amid the general gloom of contemporary French fiction."

RENÉ BAZIN.

In his novels "the good Balzac tradition and the advantages of sympathetic local experience have another vindication."

PAUL BOURGET.

"Known as a psychological novelist, but it is only his own personality that he excruciatingly analyses. Ever does sentimentalism betray itself in its absorption in the Ego."

OF MODERN FRENCH FICTION.

mits the crime with which it is the business of novelists to make people acquainted in all its forms. This is an improvement over the old plan, and shows that the epoch of studying 'human documents' bore some fruit. Nowadays, too, he resists temptation, where formerly he melted like wax before a fire; but his resistance is always in vain, and ends in a shrug and the exclamation *tant pis!* He is a *névrosé*. The temptress has *des yeux inquiétants*. He experiences *malaise*, becomes *énervé*, suffers a terrible *insomnie*, and has one or two *crises nerveuses*. Subsequently he misses the consolations of faith. His religious yearnings are painful to witness, and we are not spared the details. In all this there is no adventure, in the breezier sense of the word, no outdoor struggle with nature or fortune. The men are sedentary or perambulatory of habit, and rarely work for a living. Sometimes they write books or plays. Sometimes they are officers. Frequently they bear the title of count or marquis. Very often there is a tragic ending. A horsewhipping? Shooting? Oh, no! The mistress dies, and over her memory the forgiving wife and repentant husband mingle tears of reconciliation. This pretty plot is a composite made chiefly from Marcel Prévost's 'Heureux Ménage,' Paul Margueritte's 'La Force des Choses,' and Daniel Lesueur's 'Comédienne.'"

Professor Harper names Ferdinand Fabre as almost the only French novelist of to-day whose work presents a contrast to the prevailing gloom. "Owing to his fine poetic quality and the happy fortune of his choice of scene [he writes of the peasants and village priests in the Cévennes mountains] his novels are full of sunshine. Is there a blue sky nowhere in France save only above the blessed *pays cévenal?*" Returning to the charge of somberness, Professor Harper writes:

"Those writers especially, like M. Paul Margueritte, who have passed through a period of training under Flaubert, Maupassant, and the Goncourts, seem to have dedicated themselves to the sorrowful task of alarming a world from which faith is taking flight, a world that is threatened with a return to promiscuity and barbarism, and which, nevertheless, in its acute self-consciousness, feels itself capable of noble devotion to the highest ends. Perhaps it is too much to ask that these prophets should be cheerful. Their industry is admirable. Their earnest endeavor to investigate deep problems is worthy of respect, though often misapplied. Their skill in the art of writing is almost invariably of a high order.

"There are thousands of us English-speaking people who feel that we receive a kind of pleasure from French novels which the fiction in our own language does not afford. I hope it is not disrespectful to avow that the reading we desire, and so often look for nowadays in vain, is something more slight, it may be, but also more lively, more exquisite, more artistic, than what we find at home. We have learned to look to France for gaiety and can hardly shake off the habit. No one but a Frenchman could have written 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.' It were a pity if the increase of seriousness in France should make mere excellent narrative of that order a lost art. No one but a Frenchman could have charmed us with the 'Lettrès de mon Moulin,' redolent of marjoram and thyme. Daudet possessed the secret of an elixir, half of human joy and sorrow, half of natural magic. Who but a Frenchman could have been so preposterous, yet so entirely plausible and always entertaining, as Jules Verne? Possibly we ought to care more than we do for the heart-rending researches of M. Rod and M. Bourget."

NIETZSCHE'S REJECTION OF WAGNER.

CAMILLE BELLAIGUE, writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), discusses Friedrich Nietzsche's remarkable revulsion of feeling toward Wagner's productions, and indicates the evolution of his theories concerning music in general. After recalling that Nietzsche was a pianist and composer from childhood, Mr. Bellaigue reasserts that the various threads of the philosopher's musical aspect are inseparably bound up with his relation to Wagner. For nearly three-quarters of a decade, in spite of over thirty years' difference in their ages, Wagner and Nietzsche enjoyed a friendship of which it has been said "history does not report another whose course was so beautiful and its end so tragic." Nietzsche first met Wagner at Leipzig in 1868, and at once felt, as he afterwards wrote, "in the neighborhood of the divine." It has been said that it was Wagner's compromises with success that caused the musician the loss of his gifted young friend and admirer, and killed Nietzsche's faith in human nature and in accepted morality. To quote from Mr. Bellaigue's paper:

"'The Birth of Tragedy' (1871), Nietzsche's first important published work, and 'Richard Wagner at Bayreuth' (1876), were devoted to championing the great composer. The first maintained that—as ancient tragedy sprang from music (this Nietzsche claimed!)—so Wagner's output is *modern tragedy*, born from the same source. . . . The second work, among its various topics, decried 'art for art's sake,' and upheld the Wagnerian view: art

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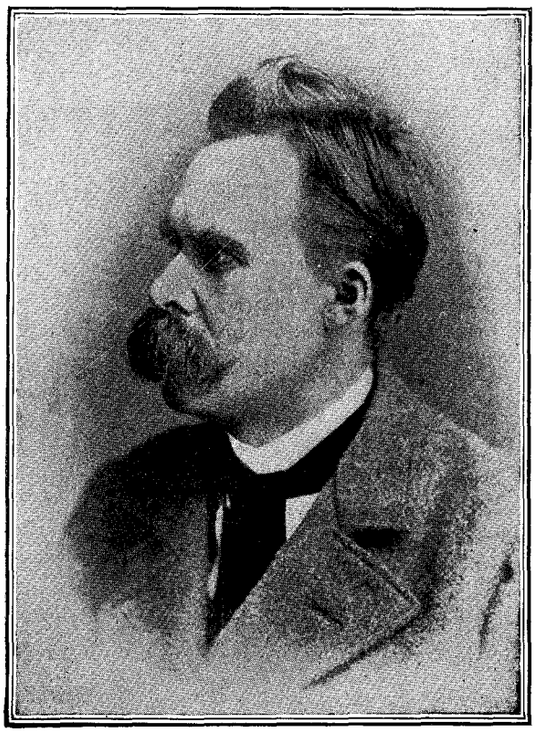
for the soul, for the whole soul, and for all souls. Wagner was styled, as the successor of Æschylus, 'the dithyrambic dramatist' (meaning a combination of dramatist, poet, and musician). . . .

"In 'Richard Wagner at Bayreuth' Nietzsche made a luminous historic and critical analysis of music into 'ethic' and 'pathetic,' the first *genre* applying to permanent states in us (called by the Greeks *ethos*), the second speaking the language of passion (*pathos*) and the drama. The father of this second kind, he asserted, was Beethoven; its greatest master, Wagner. The latter filled in where Beethoven merely sketched."

Nietzsche's later renunciation and denunciation of Wagner is well known. In this spiritual revolution Mr. Ballaigue sees consistency. He says: "In spite of the astounding break that splits in two the thought of Nietzsche, the musician, . . . that thought keeps to the end one object, and, as it were, a single pole. A force acts upon it in one sense, then in the opposite sense; but it



FREDERICK WILHELM NIETZSCHE

Of his friendship with Wagner it has been said: "History does not report another whose course was so beautiful and its end so tragic."

is the same force that attracts and repells it by turns." At the very moment Nietzsche was writing "Richard Wagner at Bayreuth" (perhaps even before), Mr. Bellaigue thinks, his mental rupture with Wagner had occurred. Indeed, in spite of the fervor of his advocacy, the critic declares, Nietzsche was mistaken in ever thinking himself a Wagnerian. The reason that he admired Wagner was because he fancied he had refound in him Greek tragedy; whereas the principal relations between Wagner and Greek tragedy are not of likeness, but of opposition.

Nietzsche's residence in the Riviera (half yearly from 1879 to 1889) drew from him the famous expression, "Music must be Mediterraneanized." The south made him write of—

"A music deeper, more potent, perhaps wickeder and more mystical—a music supra-German—that, at the sight of the blue and voluptuous sea and of the clarity of the Mediterranean sky, should not vanish, grow pale and tarnish, as all German music does. A music supra-European that should hold its own even before the dusky sunsets in the desert, whose soul should be kinsman to the palm-trees, and that could dwell and move among the great tawny ones, beautiful and alone."

Some such music Nietzsche thought he had found in Bizet's "Carmen," of which he said:

"This music of Bizet's seems to me perfect. It approaches with a light, simple, civil step. It is amiable, it does not put in a sweat. . . . All that is good and light, all that is divine goes upon dainty feet."

Nietzsche, Mr. Bellaigue goes on to say, returned to classicism under another name, and grew to detest in Wagner his modernism, German genius, and now perceived romanticism. Wagner's Christianity, redemptive idea, and social feeling were hateful to him. For his former divinity, he invented the formula, "Wagner is a disease." He wrote of the—

"Shudder of terror one feels, after having incurred unconsciously an immense danger. . . . I began to forbid myself, radically and on principle, all romantic music—that ambiguous, blustering, suffocating art that robs the soul of its austerity and of its joy, and that makes multiply all sorts of vague desires and spongy longings. *Cave musicam!* That is to-day my advice to all those who are virile enough to care about distinctness in the things of the soul. Such music enervates, softens, effeminates; its ever-womanly draws us down."

He finally, we are told, came to believe that *all* music is vitiated by romanticism:

"I touch here upon a question of paramount importance: in what domain is classed *all* our music? The periods of the classical taste know nothing comparable; it bloomed when the world of the Renaissance reached its decline. . . . Does not music, modern music, already belong to the decadence? . . . Was not it born in the opposition to the classical taste, so that in it all aspiration fo classicism is, of itself, prohibited? . . . The answer to this question of 'valuation,' which possesses an importance of the first rank, would not be doubtful, if we had exactly weighed the fact that music reaches in romanticism its highest maturity and its greatest fullness—once again as a movement of reaction against classicism."

Mr. Bellaigue claims that Nietzsche's individualism, esthetic as well as moral, was obliged to turn away from Wagner's music and return to Latin music—to the music having for center and summit melody The final stage of Nietzsche's musical evolution here appears: "What does my whole body ask, when all is said and done, of music? For there is no soul. . . . I believe that it asks a *soothing;* as if all the animal functions were to be quickened by light, bold, unrestrained, and haughty rhythms." As Mr. Bellaigue puts it, he now asks merely for his stomach, for his entrails (he names them), contentment and comfort. "My objections," said Nietzsche, "to the music of Wagner are physiological objections. What is the use of still describing them under esthetic formulæ? Esthetics is merely physiology applied."

Nietzsche was a brilliant and subtile thinker, though sometimes flighty and unsound, and not infrequently self-contradictory. His two attitudes toward Wagner are thus summed up:

"Whether well or ill, no one has ever spoken of Wagner as Nietzsche did; and, in both cases (or in both senses), never perhaps has anyone better spoken of him. We must confess that, of all great musicians, Wagner is the only one who still divides us—and profoundly—against ourselves. We really serve two masters in him; or rather, if there is one that we serve and that we admire, there is another that we resist, that we curse, and that we are tempted to hate. Nietzsche did no otherwise. He saw and showed, by turns, what Balzac somewhere calls 'the right side of the *for* and the wrong side of the *against*.' He struck off both faces of the medal. He made the mistake merely of striking off its reverse with too much violence and harshness. Then (disordered by his ire) he turned the effigy round, and refused henceforth to look at it on the side of beauty and of light. . . . Wagner is himself in both cases, and, as it were, at both extremes of his genius. And it is not the least injustice of Nietzsche's to forget one for the other, and (dropping one of the ends of the chain) to leave—for minute (perhaps infinitesimal) *analysis*—the grand and really infinite *synthesis*."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ANOTHER "DASH FOR THE POLE" IN A BALLOON.

"BUILD an airship; go find the north pole, and report by wireless telegraphy and submarine cables the progress of your efforts." This assignment has been received and accepted by Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of *The Chicago Record-Herald*, from Frank B. Noyes, editor in chief of the paper. It is announced by the daily press that Alberto Santos-Dumont will superintend the construction of the dirigible balloon to be used in the trip, and will pilot it toward the pole. The balloon will be built by Godard, of Paris, before the end of next April. No definite date has been set for the start, but probably everything will be ready by next July, or early in August. At that time headquarters will be established in Spitzbergen, where the explorers will await a favorable opportunity for the trip. Mr. Wellman has already taken part in two polar expeditions. According to an interview printed in *The New York Times*, he is sanguine of the result. He is reported as saying:

"Mr. Noyes acted upon no sudden whim or impulse when he gave me the order to try to find the much-sought north pole, as he had before him a report, which I had submitted to him as the outcome of two visits to the inner polar regions, of years of study of the problem of the pole, of many months of special investigation of airship construction and navigation, the wind, and climatic conditions to be encountered, and all the multitudinous mechanical and meteorological factors involved.

"In this investigation scores of eminent experts and specialists were consulted, voluminous technical reports were received, and finally a complete, symmetrical, and at least promising project was evolved by me as representing a seemingly practicable combination of the latest development of many of the arts for accomplishing the result in view.

"The problem of reaching the north pole by means of an airship does not require high speed, and the present state of the art of aerial navigation by gas-buoyed and motor-driven ships is ample for that purpose. From an easily reached base of operations in Northern Spitzbergen we have but 550 geographical miles to go to the pole, and a like distance for the return voyage. If we take the whole at 1,200 miles, it means but 100 hours of motoring at 12 miles an hour. Santos-Dumont has repeatedly made from 19 to 23 miles an hour with small airships equipped with relatively small motors.

"The airship in which we purpose to attain the north pole will be the largest practicable airship ever built, . . . [and] will have an endurance capacity in buoyancy sufficient to enable it to remain 25 to 30 days in the air. It will carry 5,500 pounds of gasoline, and its distance capacity during calm weather will be 1,800 miles more than the distance from Spitzbergen straight across the pole and the whole Arctic Ocean to Alaska. . . .

"The ship will be equipped for safe anchorage in the highest winds ever known in the arctic regions. In fact, the ship will be subject to the will and hand of the navigator just like a steamship upon the ocean. Besides the 5,500 pounds of fuel mentioned the ship will carry five men, a comfortable car to live in (which is also a boat in case of need), food and supplies for seventy-five dogs, and a complete sledging outfit ready for use should it be necessary to abandon the airship and take to the ice. . . .

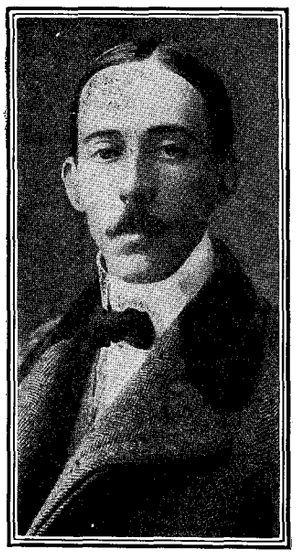
"At no time will our airship be out of touch with the surface of the earth. Our guide rope, so-called, but in our case a smooth, tapering line of steel, is to drag its lower end over the ice, to keep the ship at a fairly stable height (150 to 200 feet), the altitude most favorable to wireless telegraphy, and to maintain under ordinary conditions the vertical stability of the craft.

"Wireless telegraphy stations will be established at Spitzbergen and Hammerfest, Norway, 600 miles distant. Further than this a wireless equipment will be carried in our airship, and it will be our effort to send frequent, if possible daily, despatches to the outside world throughout all the time the expedition is in the arctic regions, even from the pole itself, should we reach it."

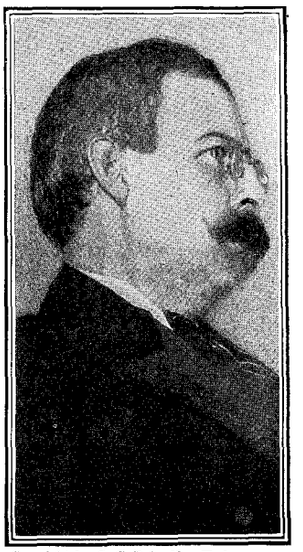
In a subsequent issue *The Times* announces that this plan meets with the approval of the Swedish polar explorer, Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, who is now visiting this country. It reports Nordenskiold as saying that the attempt will "mark an epoch in arctic exploration," and that it gives greater promise of success than any previous one. He is quoted as saying:

"I am perfectly satisfied that if Santos-Dumont can build an airship such as contemplated, barring accidents that cannot be foreseen and provided against, but which are likely to happen on a journey of such an extraordinary nature, the dream of the arctic explorer will be realized, and the mysterious realms about the North Pole be laid open to the eye of science and exploration. After the airship has been perfected so as to meet all the requirements for the perilous quest, the finding of the North Pole will be only a question of time. On that practically all explorers are agreed."

The present plan naturally invites comparison with the ill-fated attempt of Andree, but it has evident advantages in its favor—such as the expert character of the explorers, the fact that the balloon is to have a powerful motor, and the proposed use of wireless telegraphy. Dr. Nordenskiold thinks that a heavy snowstorm is about the only serious danger to be feared. Mr. Wellman's lay critics, however, are not all so optimistic. *The Cleveland Plain Dealer*, for instance, says editorially of the proposed expedition:



ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT,
Who will construct the airship and pilot it toward the Pole.



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WALTER WELLMAN,
Who will seek the North Pole in a dirigible balloon.

ANDREE'S SUCCESSORS.

"There may be some difference of opinion as to whether the announcement that two men are to start for the north pole in an airship would not have been more in accordance with the fitness of things had it been made on April fool's day instead of December 30. One of the venturesome explorers *in prospectu* is a Chicago newspaper correspondent who made some years ago a widely-heralded 'dash' for the pole, whose only notable result was a generous supply of 'copy' which threw no light on the polar mystery; while the other is the well known aeronaut, Santos-Dumont, who was the first to show that a dirigible balloon can be kept under control if nothing more than a capful of wind is blowing. On the face of it the expedition would seem to promise results more profitable to the advertiser than to the geographer.

"At all events the venture would have greater possibilities of success than the mad attempt made some eight years ago by the Norwegian, Andree, who trusted himself alone in an ordinary balloon, bent on the same errand, in the hope that he would find favorable currents that would blow him over the pole. Doubtless he found no lack of currents, but where they blew him and where they left him remains to this day one of the many polar mysteries.

"Since Andree's day the dirigible balloon has become a reality, but has been tested within such narrow limits, under such favor-

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able circumstances and for such short periods that its utility for other than exhibition purposes is as problematical as ever. Every attempt at a real endurance test has failed, owing to atmospheric conditions or structural weaknesses.

"The prospectus tells that the journey is expected to be three weeks. How much time will be taken up with preparations, and hence be available for anticipatory 'thrills' on the part of the public, remains to be seen. At all events, it is something novel in aeronautics, or advertising, but intelligent speculation as to the outcome may well be deferred until the scheme takes on more definite form."

GRAPHIC METHODS IN SCIENCE.

THE methods of the draftsman, employing precise measurement and delineation, are replacing in many branches of science those of the calculator, requiring accurate numerical work. The former, it is true, will give results that are accurate only within the limits of the instruments used; but the latter also, in long calculations involving substitution in complex formulæ, are rarely precise and can be made to approach precision only by carrying the computation to greater and greater numbers of decimals. If we include photography among the graphic methods, as is done by Mr. Jules Gaulthier, the French topographical expert, in an article contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 11), it is doubtless correct to say that what he calls "graphicism" is making great strides in science. Says Mr. Gaulthier:

"The graphic method in the sciences is so called because its results appear in the form of a design.

"Graphic methods are totally different from those of calculation; the latter proceed entirely by means of numbers, and the results may be numerical tables of various kinds, such as those of birth or mortality in vital statistics, interest tables, or catalogs of stars.

"As the comprehension of numbers is difficult, and as figures speak less to the eye than to the mind, in many cases the numerical evolutions are represented by conventional designs called graphs, which show at a glance, in a way evident to all, their analogies, differences, and relations, which are the same as those of the objects represented. . . . . .

"We may say, consequently, that everything that has to do with the schematic representation of the objects that surround us, or with the representation by diagrams of things that can not be apprehended by our senses, belongs to graphic method. This may be formulated by the new word 'graphicism,' which we shall have to adopt because it fills a need.

"Graphicism, then, is the method that consists not only in the setting forth of scientific results, concrete or otherwise, by curves, lines, or figures, but in the use of linear representation as a means of investigation and discovery. Here it is a valuable aid, as may be shown by the services rendered by photography, which is the graphic process *par excellence*—a graphicism that is in some degree automatic."

On his statement, that photography is itself a graphic method, Mr. Gaulthier lays special stress. He regards it as such rather than as an art, for art, he says, is the interpretation of nature, while photography copies and does not interpret. Chronophotography, with the aid of the cinematograph, even enables the scientific man to record and display movements of all kinds. Recent advances toward color-photography also lend aid in their own direction. Astronomy has profited especially by this most fundamental of the graphic methods. We read:

"To appreciate the value of the photographic method of mapping the heavens, we must recall how the old astronomers used to proceed. They observed the sky, star by star, adding one by one the data necessary for the determination of their positions in space, and consequently on the chart. This slow and tedious work was far from guaranteeing the certainty of precision that such work demands. Compare this process, so long and uncertain, with what is done to-day and we shall realize what a step has been made with the aid of photography. With the assistance of powerful instruments constructed especially for the purpose of photographing the sky, region by region, we obtain in a few hours a negative that records all the stars scattered over a determinate celestial space."

Not only may we thus make directly on the photographic plates the necessary measurements to draw up a star catalog, but the negative remains as a permanent record from which our successors will be able to detect minute changes in the positions or characters of the stars, that otherwise would remain unknown. Passing on to some other graphic methods, Mr. Gaulthier reminds us that some scientific instruments are themselves of a graphic character, so that those who disapprove these methods are practically making use of them. For instance, the astronomer who measures the position of a star must read off an angle on a graduated circle on his telescope. This, Mr. Gaulthier maintains, is as purely "graphicism" as the measurement of the same position on a photographic plate. There is no numerical calculation about either method. Perhaps on account of this misapprehension, the science of topography, which one would think could make the greatest use of graphic methods, has hitherto relied very little on its aid. Besides this, the author thinks, many of the instruments in use in topographical work are notoriously inefficient. To remedy this, he has devised others, intended to register on the ground itself, with great precision, the data necessary for drawing a map or plan of it. The result is what he calls the "photocadastral" method, in which the paper usually employed for map-making is replaced by a sheet of zinc, on which the plan is engraved directly with the aid of rules, squares, and linear measures of steel. The data, as may be imagined from the name of the method, are obtained by photography, very exactly controlled and regulated. The only trouble, he notes, is to find good operators; and of course any graphic method will fail if it is not properly worked—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CALM WORDS ON "POISONED" FOODS.

THAT too much stress has been laid by the sensational press on the possibility of injury from preservatives and adulterants in foods, seems to be the opinion of *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, December 23). Speaking editorially, this journal says:

"The wholesale poisoning scare in regard to preservatives and adulterants in foods has been discussed recently in the lay and medical press. It brings up unpleasant memories of the malodorous days of the embalmed beef scandal, with the remarkable conflict of testimony as to whether a little boric acid in fresh beef were as harmful as saltpeter in corned beef. Indeed one of the government bureaus in Washington seems to have been puzzling over the problem ever since, actually experimenting with a poison squad of volunteers desirous of uncomfortably purchased glory. It is, no doubt, disquieting to know that creosote, a rank poison, is put on our hams, or in the Scotch whisky we might prescribe for others, but these fears disappear when we learn that the old-fashioned 'smokehouse' or burnt barrels did the same to the bacon and whisky of our forefathers. Indeed it seems to be a rule to look askance at every innovation, whether it be good or bad—even sugar was once considered a dangerous preservative and forbidden by law. Copper, once thought highly dangerous in small amounts, is now known to be quite harmless, and cooking vessels of this metal are permitted. The minute quantities of dyes used in our ice cream or cake or to color our butter to its proper appetizing yellowness, are quite harmless. Alum may be harmful, no doubt, but the crusade against it, for the trade purposes of certain baking powders, bordered on the ridiculous for a time. We were scared into making the crusaders rich beyond measure. Of course we do not want the whole list of chemical preservatives dumped indiscriminately into our foods —we prefer them as nature made them—but we must remember that we are no longer living as nature intended when she supplied the foods. We bunch together too much and too far from the food supply which we couldn't get at all by the old methods.

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Modern cities could not exist if it were not for the new ways of preserving foods long enough to reach the consumer. It is right and proper that we should know all about these new antiseptics and whether they are more harmful than the old ones, and we must also keep a firm grasp upon the manufacturers to check excesses, but there is no use getting frightened over the matter."

SUBSTANCES THAT WILL NOT MELT.

IN the multitude of processes used nowadays, both in the laboratory and the factory, requiring the employment of great heat and powerful chemicals, it has become increasingly important to secure substances that will resist heat and chemical action, for the necessary vessels, receptacles and utensils. In *Cosmos* (Paris), M. Marie-Auguste Morel, a French engineer, tells us of some of the requirements for such materials, and how they are used. He writes:

"Refractory materials are essentially artificial. . . . Let us first inquire what conditions a refractory furnace-wall ought to fulfil.

"1. The wall should not soften.
"2. It should not shrink sensibly.
"3. It should not crack with the heat.
"4. It should not crack when cooled off.
"5. It should not be porous, if the contents assume the liquid state under the conditions of temperature and pressure to which they are subjected.
"6. Its chemical composition should be such that no fusible or soluble compound can be formed.
"7. It should resist the oxidizing or reducing action of the furnace flames.

"If all these conditions were filled, the refractory substance would be ideal, and although we cannot unite them all, even scientifically, it is always possible to obtain qualities that suffice to make a nearly satisfactory product in a laboratory experiment.

"We thus know how to get a refractory material for our chemical and physical experiments in restricted conditions—a material that will be different for each trial, for each expected result. . . .

"But when we enter the domain of industry the seven conditions laid down above do not suffice for commercial needs. An eighth is required, which unfortunately often interferes with one, several, or even all of the others. It is as follows:

"8. It must be relatively cheap.

"To obtain an absolutely refractory material is a problem as insoluble as the squaring of the circle. To obtain one that shall be perfectly refractory to a specified action, is very difficult, but possible; to obtain it in conditions of relative cheapness is quite another problem, in which the direct scientific solution is often one that cannot be chosen."

Some of the best known refractory materials are as follows: Carbon resists almost all temperatures, but cannot be employed in iron-working because it unites chemically with that metal. It is usually employed in the form of graphite. Silica, when pure, is a refractory material of the first rank, being infusible at ordinary high temperatures, although it becomes pasty in the oxyhydrogen flame. It cannot be used with alkalies, with which it unites to form glass. Alumina resists heat still better, suffering only in the electric furnace. Says the author:

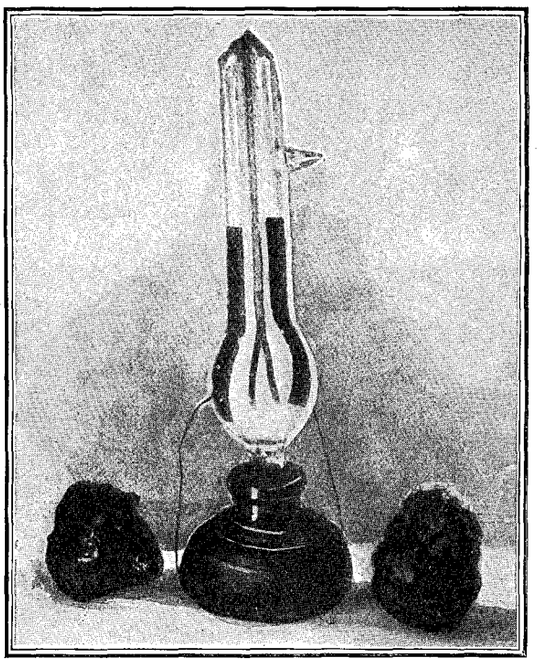
"It is rather curious to note an opinion that has been generally current among practical workers who are ignorant, of course, but often very skillful in the making of a good refractory product. These persons, not noticing that alumina, in clay, is often accompanied with a flux, have attributed to it the qualities of this flux, and have rejected it as a refractory substance. Only a few laboratory crucibles have been made of pure alumina, but they resist all such corrosive actions as that of oxide of iron, to which silica yields.

"The substance used most frequently in refractory work is the mineral vauxite, which contains 50 to 70 per cent. of alumina."

Other refractory substances listed by the author are chalk, which when pure resists heat wonderfully, but which is very subject to chemical action; magnesia, once much used in the magnesium light; titanic acid; and iron oxid, which cannot be used in the presence of silica. These are all simple natural compounds, but besides them there are very many complex manufactured substances, such as the well-known carborundum, which are made chiefly in the electric furnace, and have a very high degree of resistance to heat and chemical action. Enough has been quoted above to show that the selection of a refractory substance to form the vessels or utensils for a specific experimental or industrial process now requires expert knowledge of a very high degree.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CLOCK FOR ETERNITY.

THE invention of a clock that "will run for 20,000 years" or more (if something does not happen to it before the expiration of that time) has already been noted in these columns. Hitherto the idea has been carried out only in an interesting laboratory experiment to illustrate the action of radium in dissipating an electric charge. Now, however, we are informed by *The Scientific American* (December 30), the device has been



THE STRUTT RADIUM CLOCK, WHICH IS CALCULATED TO RUN TWENTY THOUSAND YEARS.

commercially perfected, and may be bought in the market. Altho it is scarcely a "clock" in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it will certainly be an interesting curiosity, and its motion would doubtless continue for 20,000 years, more or less, if it should remain in good shape. Possibly it might get out of order in the course of a few centuries; but then, as a noted college demonstrator in physics was wont to say, "The experiment may fail; the principle remains the same." Says the writer of the article referred to above:

"Some few months ago the Hon. R. J. Strutt gave an interesting lecture before one of the British royal societies on the negative rays emitted by radium, and exhibited a small model by means of which he showed how the dissipation of these rays could be applied to a mechanical use. The demonstration was purely an experiment, but since then, however, the device has been perfected for commercial purposes. The outcome of these perfections is the introduction upon the market by Mr. Martindale, a manufacturing chemist of London, of a radium clock. This little device is fundamentally the same as the Hon. R. J. Strutt's experimental device, and it shows the dissipation of the negative rays emitted by radium. The instrument is very small, being inclosed in a mahogany frame measuring about six inches by four inches. There is a small glass tube in which is placed about one-twelfth

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of a grain of radium, and supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a rod of quartz. At the lower end of this tube is an electroscope, consisting of two aluminium leaves or films. The surface of the glass vessel is treated with phosphoric acid, to render it conductive.

"At intervals of one minute the silver leaves under the action of the radium move apart and touch the sides of the glass vessel. This action is caused as follows: After the Beta rays are carried away, the positive charge which is left behind is passed on to these two leaves. Under this stimulus they expand until one of them touches the side of the glass vessel. This contact causes the charge to be conveyed to the earth. The leaf then falls back to its original position by gravitation, when the cycle of operations is once more repeated, and continued until the circuit is broken. Owing to the constant and exact regularity of the movements, the instrument resolves itself into a clock which will act incessantly if untouched, until wear is exhibited by the moving parts. The life, however, is estimated at several thousand years. Once set in motion, the instrument requires no attention whatever, and its time-keeping qualities are infallible. If a coherer, similar to those in wireless telegraphy, is introduced, the clock can be made to ring an electric bell at every discharge, the current being transmitted to the bell through aluminum wires. One of these delicate instruments, which are obtainable for fifty dollars, was recently brought to this country."

THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE RAILWAY.

STRICTLY speaking, every vehicle carrying its own motive power is an automobile, and hence the ordinary steam locomotive comes under this head. What is meant, however, by the word as used in this article is a railway motor-car having some of the peculiarities of the common road vehicle and adapted either as a substitute for the ordinary locomotives and trains on branch lines, or for local service on main lines to supplement regular trains and provide for intermediate stops. An editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, December 21), states that this form of motor car is making rapid progress in Europe. Its development in this country is much slower, altho there are numerous points where it would be peculiarly applicable and advantageous. He goes on to say:

"In England, steam cars are by far the most generally favored, though oil-engine cars have also been tried In various other European countries, steam and gasoline or oil engines are used, the latter sometimes in connection with electric generators and motors. Steam cars are apparently not regarded with much favor in this country, but several designs of gasoline and gasoline-electric motor cars have been devised, some of which have been built and tried experimentally. We believe, however, that not more than two or three are in use. Some gasoline cars built by the Union Pacific Railway have been designed by the company's superintendent of motive power and built at the company's shops. In Europe many, if not most, of the motor cars are designed by the officers of the mechanical departments of the railways, rather than by manufacturers, and many of them are built at the railway shops. Under these conditions the designer is apt to be very much more familiar with the requirements to be met with (both from a mechanical and a traffic point of view), and the service is likely to be given better attention than when the officials have merely a casual interest in the machine. In this country, most of the cars so far tried have been the work of manufacturers, and one problem has been to interest railway officials even to the extent of allowing the cars to be tried on their roads. Within the past few months we have had numerous reports that certain railways were to introduce motor cars, but in nearly every case investigation has shown that the railways have taken little active interest in the matter, but have simply agreed to try certain cars when the inventor or designer is ready to supply them. It is for this reason that the work of the Union Pacific Railway is of more than ordinary interest. In the numerous press accounts of the Union Pacific Railway cars great stress is usually laid upon the high speeds attained, and we are officially informed that a speed of over 60 miles an hour has actually been reached. This matter is naturally exploited by the press, owing to its spectacular interest, but as a matter of fact high speed is rarely an important requirement in the class of service for which motor cars are adapted. Light weight, easy riding, easy handling and reliability for regular service week after week, with a minimum of attention for repair work, are requirements of much greater importance than capacity for very high speed."

THE ABOLITION OF DUST.

THE use of crude oil to lay dust, on railways and roads, has been tried extensively of late. In the East, altho great hopes were at first entertained of its efficacy, it has generally been abandoned, while in the West, especially in California, it has been very successful and is looked upon as having passed the experimental stage. The reason for this difference appears to be in the quality of the oils used, that employed in California being much the heavier, says an editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, December 30):

"In the West, particularly in the Southwest, crossing the desert country, the use of oil for laying dust is now extensively in practice. The oil used is the crude petroleum obtained from California wells. This is a heavy oil having an asphaltum base, which renders it particularly adaptable to the purposes of laying dust and improving the ballast in other respects.

"In southern California the public roads quite generally are sprinkled with oil and a good result is obtained at cheap cost. The best results on railway roadbed are obtained where the oil is applied to a ballast of adobe sand, which is a material quite widely found in that section of the country. The asphaltum of the petroleum unites with this sand and it cakes into a hard covering which is waterproof, and where the ballast is properly sloped it gives the track good protection during the rainy season. This hard oil covering is about one-half inch thick, and is similar in appearance to the material of a tar and gravel roof.

"As already explained, the effect of the California oil is quite different from that of the lighter and thinner eastern oils. The experience on one road is to use the oil in such quantities that the ballast is thoroughly soaked to a depth of an inch or two under the bottoms of the ties. In this case the oil is not applied by sprinkling. The first thing that is done is to shovel the ballast from between the ties and heap it up at the ends of them. Oil tank cars are then hauled along and the oil is allowed to run out upon the tracks into puddles several inches deep between the ties. While this is soaking into the ballast that which has been thrown outside the track is put back, so that all of the ballast becomes thoroughly soaked with oil—in fact, over-saturated. The result is a heavy material which becomes hard and compact under the ties, practically waterproof and sterile to the growth of vegetation. With this oil there are no complaints of soiled clothing from oily dust, as has been the case with some of the roads in the East, particularly in New England. On the public roads and streets also the absence of dust and a compact surface formed of the sandy ground gives results highly appreciated by the public. In southern California and the desert country of the Southwest it seems to be well settled that oiled roadbed has passed the experimental stage."

Effect of Colors on the Body.—The investigations made from time to time upon the effects which certain colors seem to have upon the human organism have recently been supplemented by Professor Redard, of Geneva, who has been making researches with a view of using the physiological effects of colored light in surgery. At the Swiss Dental Congress he described a new anæsthetic effect, which is based upon the influence of the blue rays upon the nervous centers. Says *The Scientific American*:

"A number of experiments showed him that he could obtain a deadening of the nerves, which was sufficient to allow of making some local operations of short duration. According to Professor Redard, each of the primary colors has a special and well-defined action on the organism. Red light is an exciting and an irritating agent. We are aware of its action in modify-

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ing the virulence of certain eruptions and how it has been applied in the variole. Yellow light seems to have a depressing action, while with blue light we obtain a sensation of calm and ease. To apply the anæsthetic method with blue light, the patient is seated on a chair at 10 inches from a 15-candle-power incandescent lamp. The bulb of the lamp is of blue glass and it has a nickeled reflector. The head is covered with a thin blue veil and the patient directs his vision toward the lamp. After a few minutes the subject is found to be in an unconscious state, and on lifting up the veil we find that the pupil is dilated and the regard fixed. In this state a tooth can be extracted or other short operation carried out without pain. However, it must be understood that the effect succeeds better with some subjects than with others. Dr. Milliard, of London, used blue light for the same purpose. In twenty cases the success was complete. In eight others it did not succeed. The effect is not attributed to hypnotism, but to the direct action of the rays upon the nerve centers."

A NEW FORM OF STEREOSCOPE.

A SIMPLIFIED form of stereoscope which, it is claimed, will enable stereoscopic pictures to be printed in current illustrated magazines, thus greatly extending the usefulness of the method, has been invented by a French professor, and is described and explained in *Cosmos* (Paris). Says this paper:

"Hitherto, stereoscopy has been subjected to rather rigorous conditions; it has been necessary to arrange two views, taken under well-determined conditions, on a special mount adapted to the apparatus that serves to produce the fusion of the two images and the illusion of relief. This apparatus has been a complicated one.

"Mr. L. Pigeon, professor in the faculty of sciences at Dijon, has indicated a new and very simple solution of the problem of stereoscopy . . . [which] will now become applicable to magazines and illustrated publications in general.

"The inventor places side by side two stereoscopic views on two rigid panels, imitating the arrangement of an open photographic album. The angle formed by the panels should be about 140 degrees, but it may be varied slightly without inconvenience; and when used for small views the two panels may be wholly on one plane.

"In front of these panels, in the plane bisecting the angle, between them, a small mirror is held by a light frame, which we may call the bisecting frame. This mirror . . . constitutes the entire optical part of the device.

"To obtain stereoscopic vision, the right eye looks directly at the right-hand view, but the left eye is opposite the mirror and observes in it the image of the left-hand view so that it fuses in part with the former, as required by stereoscopic vision in any form of apparatus.

"The plane mirror that constitutes the device reverses the image, so that the view on the left-hand panel must be reversed before it is put in place. This is the sole preliminary operation necessitated by Pigeon's method, and presents no special difficulty, as it is an everyday matter in modern photography.

"The prints may be made on glass or on paper. Those on glass are very clear and have also the advantage of being usable on either side; the prints on paper, which may be obtained without difficulty either direct or reversed, may be reproduced cheaply by any photographic or photomechanical process, in black and white or in colors.

"The method of stereoscopy indicated by the inventor yields nothing to other methods in geometric rigor; it is superior to them in furnishing a field of vision of vast extent, since the pictures are observed with the naked eye, without the use of eyepieces or lenses. The inventor calls his apparatus a 'diedral stereoscope of large field, with bisector mirror.'

"Stereoscopy, freed from the conditions of field, of mount and of price that have hitherto hampered its use, will extend rapidly to the illustrated publications. . . . The arts and the sciences, notably geography, natural science and medicine, will profit by these new conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOLD DEARLY BOUGHT.

DOES it pay to destroy permanently the value of a region for the sake of a large momentary profit? This question the California farmers are asking themselves when they see the gold-dredges going through rich agricultural lands and reducing them to a desert. The modern gold-dredge has already been described in these columns. It floats in an ever-shifting artificial pond, and so makes its way from place to place over dry land. The result is thus pictured by N. B. Crane, of Oroville, Cal., one of the chief dredge-mining centers in the West, as quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, December 30):

"Farms were purchased and quickly desolated by the dredgers, until finally they reached my farm. I held on as long as I could, until the dredgers had turned into absolute ruin farms all around me. All about me was desolation, as complete as could be made. There was nothing left of the orchards but piles of stones and earth. And so, I, too, sold out my land. In the course of time the 10,000 acres of productive land on Feather river will be rendered absolutely worthless by these dredgers that are slowly and surely plowing up the orchards and abstracting the gold, so that the soil will be unfit for cultivation for the next 100 years or more. The owners of dredges make much money, they pay good prices for the farms; but it is a great pity to see the beautiful orange groves and rich farms covering 10,000 acres along Feather river completely wiped out of existence."

Commenting on this account, *The Engineering and Mining Journal,* while asserting that much of the dredging is on practically worthless land, admits that some damage is being done, but affirms that the evils of which complaint is made can be and should be corrected. It says:

"The . . . difficulty, as well as the agitation by advocates of estheticism, who have objected to the disfiguring of the dredging areas, can all be met by a method of operation which will leave the alluvion (after its passage through the dredging apparatus) in its original position, that is to say, with the fine material on top. This has been attempted in Oroville when the fine was elevated by a sand pump and deposited on top of the coarse boulders. It was discontinued after a short time, as the cost of maintenance and operation of the pump was greater per acre of ground excavated than the original value of the land for agricultural purposes, and far greater than the value of the land in its 'restored' condition. 'Restored' land requires time for a complete recovery of its fertility.

"Dredging in the United States has been conducted without regulation, and a short-sighted policy, distinctly American, prevails. It is reprehensible when it results in devastating rich land unnecessarily. It seems entirely feasible to leave worked-out ground in such condition as to possess agricultural value. This has been shown in New Zealand. The McGeorge Dredging Company, operating at Waikaka, has a plant which effectively restores rich agricultural river flats that have been dredged. One set of elevators takes the boulders and deposits them where required, while another discharges the sand and silt on top of the stones. There seems to be no good reason why this, or other devices which accomplish similar results, should not be adopted in this country."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Portions of an article by Dr. S. A. Knopf on outdoor treatment for tuberculosis, quoted in our issue for December 16 from the *Medical Record*, were credited by him to a contribution by Dr. E. L. Trudean in the *Journal of the Outdoor Life* (Saranac Lake, New York), and the picture of a sleeping porch was originally printed in the same publication and so credited by Dr. Knopf. Owing to an inadvertence we made no mention of the fact that these were not original parts of Dr. Knopf's article.

A case of poisoning with violet ink is related in *La Nature* (Paris). This paper remarks: "Aniline has already been responsible for a considerable number of toxic accidents, poisonings by means of hair-dye, shoe-blacking, etc." In the present instances a bottle of violet ink, whose color was due to aniline dye, was swallowed by a child sixteen months old, with the result, notwithstanding the administration of emetics, that she was not only very ill but her health was affected for some time afterward. The writer says: "We should not infer from this case that this coloring matter should be proscribed, ink not being a liquid intended as a beverage; but we should perhaps keep it away from children, who might get it on their fingers and then put them into their mouths, with the absorption of a dose that might make them ill, if it were not actually toxic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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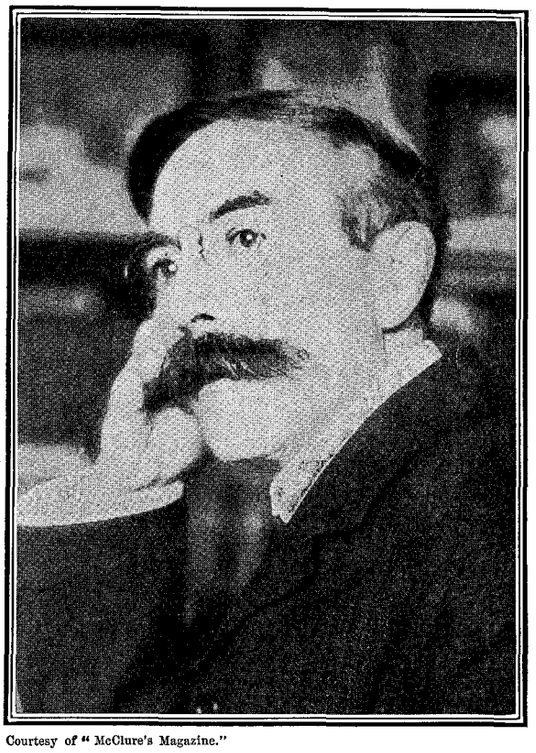
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CASE OF CHRISTIANITY IN POLITICS.

AS a contrast to the astounding pictures of municipal corruption which he has been so vividly setting before us, Mr. Lincoln Steffens describes, in *McClure's Magazine* for January, the career of Mark M. Fagan, Mayor of Jersey City, a man who carries the literal teachings of Christianity into his public and official life. From Mr. Steffens's article we learn some facts which, as *Zion's Herald* remarks, "it is exceedingly well to know." "The man is a Christian, a literal Christian," remarks Mr. Steffens, after probing searchingly the mystery of Mark Fagan's career. That the presence of a "literal Christian" in municipal politics should be a fact of sufficient news value to attract the notice of a big popular magazine may seem to many an incident of depressing significance. But on the other hand, they will find excuse for optimism in the fact that such a man, who ignores the dictation of the bosses, and seeks only to do what is right and to "serve the people faithfully and honestly," has been able to achieve re-election to a third term of office.

Mark Fagan, we learn, was born in 1869, of very poor parents. His career has been that of a newsboy, a helper on a wagon, a frame-gilder, and an undertaker. All his formal schooling was crowded into a period of six months. Yet since his election to office he has become a formidable power in the fight against the grafters and bosses. He has equalized taxation, relieving the poor and making the corporations pay, and has done his utmost



Courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

MARK FAGAN,
Mayor of Jersey City.

"Every morning when I go up the steps of the City Hall, I ask that I may be given to recognize temptations when they come to me and—to resist them."

to make Jersey City "a pleasant place to live in." He remains a puzzle to all those about him. Mr. Steffens thinks that he probed the mystery in the course of the following conversation. Mr. Steffens had asked him how he resisted the subtler temptations of office, and the Mayor had answered that he "had a way." To quote Mr. Steffens's report:

"This time I pressed him for it; he evaded the point, and I urged that if he knew a way, and a good way to resist political temptation, others should know it.

"He was most uncomfortable. 'It's a good way,' he said, looking down. Then looking up he almost whispered, 'I pray. When I take an oath of office, I speak it slowly. I say each word, think how it is an oath, and afterward I pray for strength to keep it.'

"'A silent prayer?'

"'Yes.'

"'And that helps? Against the daily temptations too?'

"'Yes, but I—every morning when I go up the steps of City Hall, I ask that I may be given to recognize temptations when they come to me and—to resist them. And at night, I go over every act and I give thanks if I have done no injury to any man.' . . .

"'Well, what do you get out of serving others, Mr. Mayor? Try to tell me that truly.'

"He did try. 'I am getting to be a better man. You know I'm a Catholic——'

"'Yes, and some people say the Catholics are against the public schools. Why have you done so much for them?'

"He was surprised. 'I am Mayor of all the people, and the schools are good for the people.'

"'Well, you were saying that you are a Catholic——'

"'Yes, and I go to confession ever so often. I try to have less to confess each time and I find that I have. Gradually, I am getting to be a better man. What I told you about hating men that were unfair to me shows. Some of them were very unfair; from hating them I've got so that I don't feel anything but sorry for them, that they can't understand how I'm trying to be right and just to everybody. Maybe some day I will be able to like them.'

"'Like them also! What is it, Mr. Mayor, altruism or selfishness? Is it love for your neighbor or the fear of God that moves you?'

"He thought long and hard, and then he was 'afraid it was the fear of God.'

"'What is your favorite book, Mr. Mayor?'

"'"The Imitation of Christ." Did you ever read it? I read a little in it, anywhere, every day.'"

"I believe I understand Mark Fagan, how he makes men believe in him, why he wants to," exclaims Mr. Steffens. And here is his explanation:

"The man is a Christian, a literal Christian, no mere member of a church, but a follower of Christ; no patron of organized charities, but a giver of kindness, sympathy, love. Like a disciple he has carried 'the greatest of these' out into the streets, through the railroad yards, up to the doors of the homes and factories where he has knocked, offering only service honest and true even in public office. And that is why he is the marvel of a 'Christian' community in the year of our Lord 1905. And, believe me, that is how and why Mark some day will make his Jersey City 'pretty.' This gentleman has found a way to solve his problems and ours, graft, railroad rates and the tariff. There may be other ways, but, verily, if we loved our neighbor as ourselves, we would not then betray and rob and bribe him. Impracticable? It does sound so—I wonder why?—to Christian ears. And may be we are wrong; may be Christ was right. Certainly Mark Fagan has proven that the Christianity of Christ—not as the scholars interpret it, but as the Nazarene taught it, and as you and I and the Mayor of Jersey City can understand it—Christianity, pure and simple, is a force among men and—a happiness. Anyhow, this is all there is to the mystery of Mark Fagan."

Influence of Christianity in China.—Four great religious waves have passed over China, says the *Outlook* (New York), but modern Christianity, the last of them, has done more for the country and had more influence upon Chinese life than either Buddhism, Nestorianism, or Jesuitism. This is not contradicted by the recent appalling massacre of missionaries at Lienchou. Even if "the whole province of Kwangtung had become suddenly and temporarily anti-Christian and anti-American, it would not prove that the appreciation of Christianity is declining throughout China." The writer proceeds to show that Christian influences have produced a "real social as well as religious uplift" in the Empire, and that treasure as well as lives have been lavished on the work. To quote:

"Christians were the first to translate Chinese literature into

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European languages—Latin, French, German, English—without which one hemisphere cannot understand the other. Christians were the first to open the best modern schools in the Far East for men and for women. Christians were the first to introduce there the training of medical men on modern lines. Christians were the first to publish magazines in the Far East, commencing with monthlies, these followed by weeklies and dailies. Christians were the first to prepare text-books for the use of modern education, indeed to prepare books on general subjects of all kinds; these were the means of setting on foot the great reform movement in China. Finally, in all cases of public calamity, such as famines, floods, earthquakes, and the like, Christians have always taken the leading part both in raising the funds and in their distribution—a task, which, owing to fevers and famines, frequently costs human life. In this enlightened and philanthropic work in China Christians spend millions of dollars annually."

SCIENCE AND SOME BIBLE STORIES.

PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, of Oberlin College, perhaps the most eminent scientific man who upholds the literal truth of the Biblical story of the Flood, contributes to *The Homiletic Review* (New York, January) an article designed to exhibit scientific confirmation of that and other well-known Biblical narratives such as those of the destruction of Lot's wife and the crossing of the Red Sea. Of the Deluge, he writes:

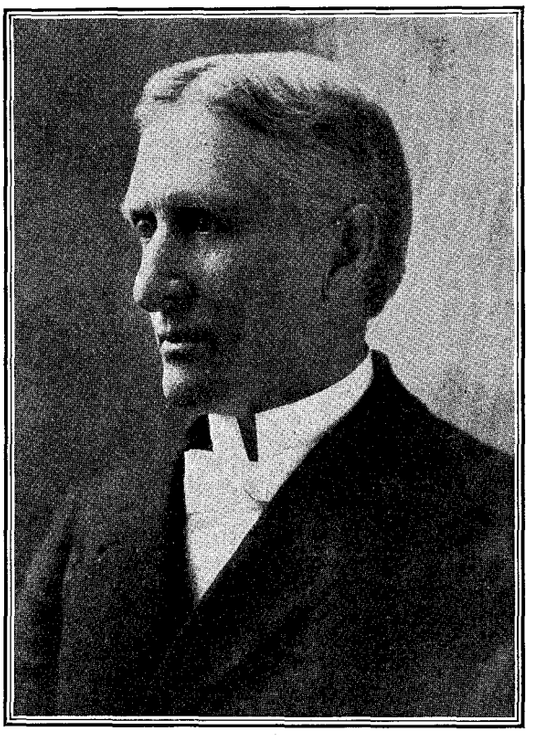
"In connection with the astonishing revelations concerning the glacial period we now know that within a comparatively few thousand years, probably within 10,000 years, there have been changes of land level in the northern hemisphere due to forces which have now ceased to act and which are out of all proportion to those now in operation. . . . So generally have these earth movements been proved to have taken place during and since the glacial period, that they may fairly be supposed to have affected the entire area connected with the early Biblical history. . . .

"During the glacial period, 6,000,000 cubic miles of ice were piled up over a limited area in the northern hemisphere. The weight of this would amount to the stupendous sum of 24,000,000,000,000,000 tons, which is equal to twice that of the whole continent of North America and to nearly that of the whole of Asia. The snow to constitute this ice came from water evaporated from the ocean, all of which was, so to speak, locked up on the ice-bound continents. The amount of water thus abstracted from the ocean and locked up on the land was sufficient to lower its whole level about three hundred feet. Thus, not only was this vast amount of pressure added to the continental area, but an equal amount was taken off from the bed of the ocean. Thus it is easy to see that there would have to be a very marked readjustment in land levels. The continents, overloaded with ice, would settle down, and even the vast Asiatic continent, on which the ice did not accumulate to any great extent, would of its own weight sink to a lower level because of the removal of pressure from the bed of the ocean. As the ice melted off again, and returned this vast amount of water again to the sea-level, the original distribution of pressure was restored.

"With such stupendous forces operating since man came into the world, we do not need to prove directly from science that any catastrophe like the Flood overwhelmed the human race. It is enough that we have proved that the physical forces necessary to produce such a catastrophe were in the field and in operation during man's early history. These scientific facts show not only that there is nothing impossible in the occurrence of the Flood, but that it is so fairly probable that its reality can be established with a moderate amount of evidence.

"As still further confirmatory of the Biblical account of the Deluge, we may note that from every hand there comes evidence that, in connection with the close of the glacial period, there was a great destruction of species of land animals all over North America, Europe, and Central Asia, and that there is much evidence to show that in large portions of this area man himself shared in this destruction. Apparently palæolithic man largely, if not wholly, disappeared from America and Europe during the closing stages of the glacial period, since his remains are closely associated with those of the various animal species which became extinct at that time. It is therefore a theory which can be held with a fair degree of confidence that antediluvian man, after having spread over all the northern hemisphere, was exterminated by the glacial changes in all the outlying provinces, so that the culminating catastrophe of the Noachian Deluge found him limited to the great centers of early civilization in the valley of the Euphrates."

Regarding the story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, Professor Wright says that to any one familiar with our own



PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT,
Perhaps the most eminent scientific man who upholds the literal truth of the story of the Flood.

oil-fields or with the still more remarkable ones of the Caspian region, it should not be difficult to believe. He writes:

"The latest news from Baku reports the occurrence of a wonderful fountain on Plot 7 B-E., (Bibi-Eibat), estimated to have yielded about 147,000 barrels per day for a time. The oil eventually caught fire, and caused a fearful conflagration, in which five fountains were burning simultaneously on one day.

"Nor is the fate of Lot's wife altogether anomalous. The eruptions of gas and oil are often accompanied with eruptions of salt slime such as presumably enveloped her as she lingered behind. The description of her death is certainly very sober, and unconnected with the fantastic elements which have been attached to it in many popular representations. The phrase 'pillar of salt' is more definite than the original demands. Mounds of salt would probably more nearly express the idea. But salt is an abundant constituent of the rocks around the Dead Sea."

The crossing of the Red Sea by the children of Israel is equally well supported by scientific cross-examination, according to Dr. Wright. He says:

"According to the Bible story, the way through the waters was opened by the Lord through the agency of 'a strong east wind which blew all night.' This is repeatedly referred to in the narrative, while in the poetical account of it the return of the waters is referred to the wind. Now, upon studying the region north of Suez it is found that a depression of the land of twenty-five to thirty feet would cause the waters of the gulf to extend twelve or fifteen miles to the Bitter Lakes, and to cover the intervening narrow valley to a depth of six or seven feet. Furthermore, there is abundant evidence that this whole region has been slowly rising for many centuries, so that it is altogether probable that 3,000 years ago the condition of things just supposed was an actual fact.

"We have, then, in the position of the children of Israel at this time a condition of things conforming in a remarkable de-

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gree to the description in the Bible, and making the story easily credible. In recent times there has been a wonderful accumulation of facts showing the effect of wind in changing water levels. . . . It is thus easy to see that the easterly wind spoken of in the Bible would produce the phenomena described in opening a way for the passage of the children of Israel, while a change in the wind would close up the waters behind them, and destroy Pharaoh's hosts. The poetic phrase describing the waters as a wall upon the right hand and upon the left may easily mean, as can be abundantly shown, a wall of defense protecting them from flank attack."

THE IDEAL SERMON.

LAYMEN as well as preachers have an intimate concern in what is regarded professionally as the ideal of preaching. Some interest therefore attaches to the definition of that form of public address made by Dr. Arthur S. Hoyt, of the Auburn Theological Seminary in his recent book, "The Work of Preaching." The layman is perhaps already conscious of the truth of the statement made by the writer that "the sermon has sometimes lost its grip upon men by its aloofness of thought, its ignorance of what was really going on in the hearts of men, and its unreality of style, not using the best speech of daily life." Professor Hoyt believes that preaching to be best which is affected by its environment, "feeling the thought and style of the age and wisely adapting itself to the varying tastes of men." In the following passage he calls attention to two marked tendencies in the modern sermon:

"Our age has no definite form of the sermon, as it has no definite conception of public speech. The age of the telephone is impatient of the sounding phrase. The scientific spirit is suspicious of the name of eloquence. There is more individuality in preaching and less imitation of definite and commanding masters, and the desire to see things as they are and to present them in a way to win the attention of an absorbed or indifferent generation has led to the two marked tendencies in present-day preaching, viz.: the realistic interpretation of scripture and the realistic portrayal of life."

Preaching is the highest art, says the writer, but the artistic conception of the sermon is fatal. Upon this point he enlarges:

"The sermon is not a work of art. Phillips Brooks says that Phidias among a savage people might still go on carving his Minervas, but not so the preacher. He is bound to minister in lowliness of spirit, to make taste serve the needs of men. The sermon is not to be something but to do something. It is simply a tool, and when it becomes an idol, it is high time for the image breaker to come. The story is told of Da Vinci that when he had finished the painting of the Last Supper, he asked a friend to come and see it. As the painter withdrew the cloth, the friend exclaimed, 'How wonderful the cup in the hand of Christ!' Da Vinci impulsively drew his brush across the cup, passionately saying, 'Nothing shall hide the face of the Christ!' We should deal with the sermon in this spirit. The sermon is the best which does the best work. We get in the way of admiring the sermon for itself. We form certain laws, we have certain examples, and we try to make the sermon conform to them. And we are tempted to judge preaching by this ideal. But laws, ideals, are only for use. They must always be kept servants. And the man and the message and the souls of his hearers, these must be kept supreme. Some form unknown to the schools may reach men where the most approved model may fail."

In the method of his sermon the preacher has chiefly to remember, according to Professor Hoyt, that he is a man speaking to men. It cannot, therefore, be "rapt monologue, nor profound discussion, nor literary grace, nor impassioned eloquence—it is simply a man speaking what he himself has found of spiritual truth to other men, in a way to interest and instruct and persuade." Further:

"Christ perfected the oral method and the sermon is bound to follow it. The method of teaching inheres in the method of revelation. It is not the book, or essay, or lecture, or oration. It is speaking simply or directly to men. The preacher has two things to do—listen and speak,—make his nature open to God and vocal to men. Nothing should interfere with the expression of his whole truth and his whole personality, to use the strong figure of Mr. Beecher, 'to throw himself upon men.' . . . . Preaching is speaking and nothing else."

EVOLUTION'S FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR SPIRITUAL INITIATIVE.

"WHENEVER we have great spiritual initiative there the theory of natural evolution must retire," says P. T. Forsyth in an article on "Some Christian Aspects of Evolution" in *The London Quarterly Review*. The tendency indeed of evolution, he avers, is to crush out that initiative, and to suppress forever the individual which for a moment it evoked. Its failure in this respect is one of the reasons why it is an unsatisfactory solvent of the world's mystery. The initiative he refers to takes the form of sudden appearances of well-developed variations in the moral and spiritual world. To quote:

"I allude, for instance, to the emergence, at very early and immature stages, of men uniquely endowed, who carry genius to a pitch which all after ages can but submit to admire afar. Homer, Virgil and Dante, to say nothing of the Bible writers, may have appeared on the summit of particular civilizations, but they belong to the race more than to epochs, nations, or civilizations; and in the history of the race they appeared early and not late. The like applies in a higher degree to the appearance of Jesus Christ Himself, as the spiritual focus of the race. . . . And so the fullness of Christendom is He who made Christendom and was not made by it. Great men are not made by their *milieu*, which gives them no more than a field and form. It provides them a language, it offers them their problems, and presents them the issues. But the answers are latent in the miraculous quality of their native genius, and not inhaled by them from the spirit of their age. They are not orators who absorb a vapor and give it forth as a flood. They are prophets whose spiritual quality is an original but rational mystery, and whose revelation is as secret in its source as it is fertile in its course."

Moral freedom, the writer asserts, is impossible on a theory of natural selection, and with moral freedom "vanishes the initiative which is the real spring of human progress and the real condition of glory." He continues:

"There could indeed be no fall in a purely evolutionary world; but we pay too dearly for the immunity at the cost of that liberty which, if it do make fall possible, is yet the only condition of true life, as of fresh resurrection. The higher we rose there would be the less power of new departures, and the deeper we fell there would be the less possibility of revival and recovery. The tragedy of existence in the area of natural selection is great enough, the fruitless sacrifice, the pitiless, deadly fate; but if the principle of natural selection were made to cover the whole moral area the tragic meaning of life would die away, we should lose the sense of tears in human things, and we should be left with the sordid miseries that are enacted among creatures incapable of the tragic sense. . . . To banish the tragic sense from life, as all evolution and much religion of the breezy sort tend to do, is to condemn us to a shallow happiness which has within it the conditions of endless ennui and fatted death. Attention has been called by critics to the present decay of tragedy and the passion for comedy, high or low—and mostly low, or trivial at least. Comedy was the drama of the Restoration, and it turned out the tragedies of the great Puritan age. It is not an accident that a similar taste coincides with the obsession of the public mind by the evolutionary idea. Whatever discourages greatness of soul, spiritual enterprise, and moral initiative makes for the rule of the comic spirit, the mocking, the ironic providence, and it worships the great 'Aristophanes of heaven.' It is the badge of our evolutionary time, which rejoices in excellent periodicals and is a fine taster of the tertiary poetry, but has little sense for great literature or ultimate thought. It is the index of the suppression of soul and the evolution of everything else, religion included—except faith. And the moral callousness of our present phase of public life, . . . the thirst for empire, the loss of chivalry, and the growth of cynicism, indicate a state of mind produced by a general belief in little higher than the struggle for existence."

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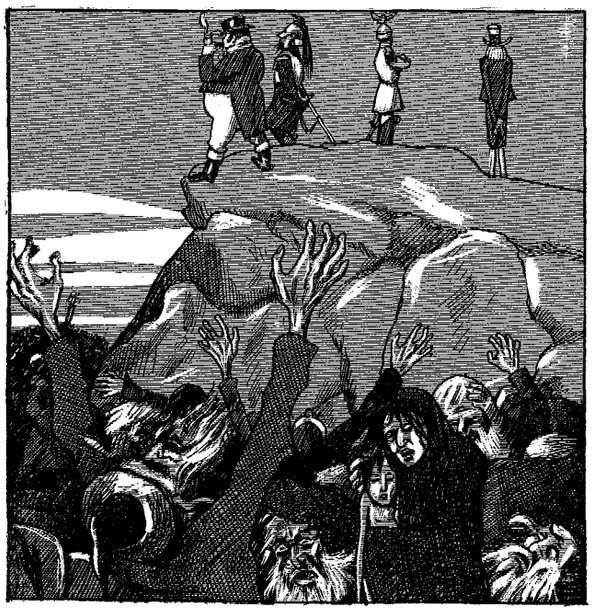
FOREIGN COMMENT.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN finances have been extremely well managed since 1892, and the available resources which still subsist after the catastrophes of 1904 and 1905 are the result of this good management, says Prof. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the great economist of the Collège de France, writing in the *Economiste Français* (Paris). He does not, however, agree with Mr. Rouvier's statement that Russian foreign investments are valuable enough to



ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS TOWARD RUSSIA.
"What is it to us?" —*Ulk* (Berlin).

carry her national debt for two or three years. The most serious of her embarrassments will result, he says, from the huge amount of bonds which she placed in Germany, and part of which passed over to France. These bonds fall due in February, but Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that there is no doubt that they can be renewed.

The principal difficulty of Russia lies in her revolutionary condition. Will not the revolutionary socialists, and ignorant, impulsive peasants, if once they snatch the reins of government, be inclined to repudiate the national debt incurred by the autocracy? He thinks this would be the moral ruin of the Empire. To quote:

"The present and the past of Russian finance are good enough. But will Russia always remain solvent? The first thought that presents itself to extreme pessimists, and which we need do no more than mention, is that in the event of a government by revolutionary socialists and ignorant headstrong peasants, the national debt will be met by repudiation pure and simple. The events now taking place in Russia seem so obscure as to their issue that we cannot dwell upon the possibility of such an ending to the present crisis. It scarcely seems conceivable that Russia would thus be wiped out so completely from the roll of civilized States, and that, too, at the very hour when her enemy of yesterday was just attaining that position.

"Apart from the fact that nothing at this moment indicates that the revolutionary socialists and simple, reckless peasants will gain the upper hand, we must remember the famous dictum, 'A Jacobin minister does not always rule jacobinically.' In the same way a socialist minister, rarely remains, *qua* minister, a collectivist pure and simple. Even a government of this character must realize the advantages of public credit and the essential condition on which alone it can be based."

The principal fear of this acute writer is that the present crisis may be so long protracted that the revenues will fail, industries die out and Russia be unable to find available funds for the interest on her loans. The result would be national bankruptcy, temporary or permanent. He expresses himself as follows:

"More serious is the danger that if the present anarchy and social disintegration continue too long, they will suspend and destroy the sources of Russian production, and thus plunge the country into a condition of insolvency, if not permanent, at any rate temporary.

"It is evident that if the present state of anarchy should be prolonged for a year, or even for seven or eight months, fears of these dangers would be in part, if not completely, justified."

He thinks that such a danger can be averted only by giving Russia a measure of representative government, as the Czar's government is evidently tottering to its fall. In any case, if Russian finances are ever to recover from continued anarchy, and from the founding of a new regime they will require a mighty lot of nursing. Thus:

"The rule of autocracy and bureaucracy appears quite to have reached the end of the tether. On the other hand, it seems dangerous to plunge so raw and so unprepared a country as Russia into the reign of universal suffrage, pure and simple, and of unchecked parliamentarism, such as prevails at present in France not without serious disadvantages even to that country.

"A moderate degree of popular representation, such as that provided for in the Prussian constitution, seems best for Russia. In any case, if the government fix a definite date in February for the popular elections, and in February or March for the meeting of the Douma or National Assembly, there are hopes that the present commotions will pass to a less acute stage, and social order be eventually re-established.

"Even in this case the financial affairs of Russia will need time and pains for their complete restoration. About $1,200,000,000 have been added to the national debt; a vast amount of warlike material and industrial plant has been destroyed, and needs immediate restoration. All this will require time. The revenues of the treasury have been diminished by lifting the imposts from

CZAR—"Witte, I am sinking! Reach me something! The Constitution!"

WITTE—"What good would that do? You know very well that it is not good for anything." —*Le Rire* (Paris.)

the peasantry and this necessitates retrenchment, or the imposition of new taxes, difficult to establish and to collect among a people both ignorant and disaffected."

Russia, he concludes, is not the first nation among those of an "economic elasticity" by no means of the first order, who has had these experiences, and he adds that "she is perfectly able, if only she has the will, to avoid the humiliation and detriment which will result from bankruptcy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DARKENING CLOUDS AT ALGECIRAS.

THE conference of the World Powers at Algeciras to adjust the rival claims of France and Germany in Morocco, is being discussed by the French, English and German press in a tone of more or less ominous pessimism which indicates a dangerous tension in the present situation. Altho the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and other German papers hail with applause recent pacific utterances of English statesmen, and altho the Berlin journal just mentioned declares that "we shall hear less frequent war cries, now that the English Ministry is to occupy itself with urgent domestic questions, instead of beating the battledrum," other German organs are not so quiet. It is no exaggeration to say that the official organs of Germany, such as the *Post* (Berlin), the *Suddeutsche Reichcorrespondenz* (Munich), and the *Deutsche Tagespost*, are carrying on a bitter campaign against French claims in Northern Africa. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, commenting on the attitude of the German press, utters these foreboding words:

"If this faithfully represents anything like the standpoint to be taken up by Germany at the Conference, it scarcely points to a satisfactory result. As a pessimistic forecast of the situation at this season must needs be particularly unwelcome, suffice it to say that the outlook cannot be described as altogether promising. There are both political and military features of a nature to inspire thoughtful people with reflections which have nothing in common with peace on earth and good will towards men. Skilful statecraft might possibly find an issue to the existing embroiled state of affairs without a conflict were it bent on so doing, but, as is justly observed by one of the French papers in connection with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's optimism, just as it takes two parties to make war, it also takes two parties to maintain peace. The proof that the two parties at present concerned are equally pacific is wanting."

The French press, meanwhile, is presenting a firm and unflinching face to the alleged impending storm, and adopts the tone taken by Mr. Rouvier in concluding the notable speech in which he said:

"We ought all to rally round the Government at this moment.

"If there are clouds gathering in the sky, it rests with Germany to dissipate them. But it rests with us to facilitate this task by letting the outside world clearly understand that we are sure of ourselves, that we are not rent asunder by intestine quarrels, that we are all with the government, which is the defender of the security and of the honor of France."

The chances of peace or war, as an outcome of the conference, are openly discussed in the European papers, and each side is looking to its allies. One journal discusses the amount of war-like assistance France may expect of England, and the Berlin correspondent of the *Tribuna* (Rome) says that it is quite well understood in Wilhelmstrasse that Italy, in case of war, is to come to the assistance of Germany. But the *Hamburger Nachrichten* treats the matter more lightly. The conference, it declares, will have no significant results. In the words of this journal:

"All the world appears to be filled with anxiety with regard to the outcome of the conference. Some say, 'It will end for us either in a war or a fiasco.' Others say, 'If we gain a triumph at the conference, it will be Germany's revenge'—always this dream and nightmare of revenge! But most people more wisely remark, 'The conference will have no practical result. We shall be at the end of it just where we were at the beginning. It will be followed by new threats, new dangers, and a continuous stream of diplomatic notes will pour forth from the Governments concerned."

Mr. Henri Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant* (Paris), of which he is editor, gives the opinion of three men, whom he does not name, but whose knowledge and judgment he guarantees. He first of all quotes Mr. Rouvier's words to the German government, "The matter is ended; we cannot go further. You have now to consider whether you are willing to undertake the responsibility of war." The French diplomat first introduced adds:

"If there is war, we shall not be responsible for it. We have done everything to avoid it. . . . But even the issue of the conference may perhaps precipitate it. France will certainly be supported in her claims by the majority of the delegates, but in order to be practically valid, the decisions must be unanimous. We should have only Germany against us. The Germans desire the *status quo*, and if the delegates disagreed they would have the *status quo*. Even then the resources of diplomacy would not be exhausted. The only danger is lest the rupture of negotiations should follow the new *pourparlers*, for this would mean war."

The second person whose views he quotes is a high authority in German politics, who declares that the military in Berlin desire war, because it is their profession, and because thereby they could mortify and crush the Socialists. He decides, however, that the people wish for peace, and the Emperor would not care to risk war and its problematical results. He advises his interlocutor in conclusion, "not to be disquieted by the words of a Bismarck in long clothes like Buelow."

A "distinguished German man of letters" in answer to Rochefort's query, "Is it war?" replies:

"I am quite convinced that the situation is not desperate, but do not delude yourself with the idea that the sky is of an unclouded blue. The Emperor has lots of reasons for provoking a conflict at the present time. In the first place, Russia is crushed and cannot be of help to France. We Germans are not afraid of England. She can do nothing more than bombard our ports, an eventuality which we have contemplated for some time. We have provided against this, and are rich enough to repair any breaches which she may make. Thus France is isolated. She singly must confront the power of Germany, and it would be to the advantage of Germany to reduce her to the crippled condition of Russia. This would assure peace to Germany for a hundred years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S PLEA FOR DISARMAMENT.

A SENSATION has been caused in England and on the continent by the campaign speech of the new British Prime Minister, in which he advocates bringing about universal peace by the general reduction of armaments. That Great Britain, whose fleet has been kept at a strength sufficient to meet any other two Powers, should now propose to take the back track, seems to be received by the European press as a surprise of the first magnitude, altho it has been pointed out, in comments quoted in these columns, that Japan really started the disarmament movement by disarming Russia, thus lessening the need for such huge armaments by the other Powers. Many British papers express disappointment that Sir Henry should not have devoted his remarks to wishes more likely of realization. Such topics he studiously avoided, however, and dwelt upon the desirability of turning the fleets into scrap-iron and turning the soldiers and sailors to more useful pursuits. He said in part:

"As the principle of peaceful arbitration extends, it becomes one of the highest tasks of statesmen to adjust these armaments to the new and happier conditions. No nobler *rôle* could this great country have than at the fitting moment to put itself at the head of a league of peace through whose instrumentality this great work could be effective."

The influential Paris *Temps* comments at some length upon these words, and remarks that what he desires is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," altho his ideas are chimerical. To quote:

"The idea is not new; but it is attractive from many aspects. The naval and military expenses of the great Powers are constantly increasing, and have already reached a total that makes the brain reel. The prospect of reducing these figures, of arresting in some degree their expansion, by applying the same amounts

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to pacific purposes, is certainly alluring. The industries, or philanthropic foundations, such as pensions for the aged, might thus be extended. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has spoken like a good-hearted man. But we are obliged to confess that this exalted scheme is absolutely chimerical.

"On what basis could armaments be limited? Of course on the basis of the *status quo*, for a Power at present better equipped for war than others could not calmly fold its arms while the others toiled in reaching the same standard. Very good! But what right has any one to take away from the Powers all hope of improving their position? England, for example, is to-day incontestably the first maritime power in the world. But why should not other nations be permitted to cherish the ambition of disputing with her the empire of the seas? Prussia has realized German union to the advantage of Germany, and has given to that country a formidable military force. Does any one believe that she would readily be induced to diminish it? . . . The more one reflects on the proposal, the more it bristles with difficulties. It is, in fact, quite Utopian."

The *Petit Parisien* calls the proposal "a delightful dream," and recalls the fact that after Jena, Napoleon wished to repress the development of the Prussian army, but this did not hinder the German youth from receiving military training and education, and from fighting France from Leipsic to Waterloo. This paper concludes: "Alas! The amiable idea of the English Prime Minister is chimerical!"

The German papers do not meet the scheme of Sir Henry with such light persiflage. They take it somewhat seriously, approving the spirit, without criticising the letter of the speech; giving the Prime Minister full credit for the best intentions, without accusing him of being a mere dreamer. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks this utterance a harbinger of peaceful relations with Germany. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes that the speech has won over the most anti-English Berlin newspapers, and the clerical *Kölnische Volkszeitung* enthusiastically remarks:

"Foreign countries may well approve of the speech in which the program of the new government is sketched. No nation, and here we include France, united in friendly relations with England as she is, can resent the intentions announced by England of marching forth as the vanguard of a universal peace league."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Newspaper Peer.—The elevation to the peerage of Sir Alfred Harmsworth has roused the wrath of some English papers. His success as owner and editor of the London *Daily News, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Comic Cuts* and some thirty other journals, has been great financially. His departure from the tradition of English journalism has, however, displeased many people, and the *Saturday Review* (London) declares:

"Sir Alfred Harmsworth has a genius for commercial organisation, which being translated means the power of getting the most for the least out of one's fellow creatures. He has also a perception, amounting to an instinct, of the kind of printed stuff which the million like to read. We say advisedly that he has done more than any man of his generation to pervert and enfeeble the mind of the multitude. By his numerous journals he has catered for their morbid love of the sensational and their vulgar taste for personal gossip: while narrations such as that of the Pekin massacre have trained them to prefer excitement to truth. In short, we feel bound to express our opinion that Sir Alfred Harmsworth has exploited for his own profit the foibles and the ignorance of the masses."

The *Speaker* (London) says Mr. Balfour can have no excuse in suggesting the editor's name unless he holds "that any one is a benefactor who will teach the masses not to think." The *Outlook*, (London), on the contrary, thinks this newspaper man "goes to the House of Peers as the Carnot of journalism." In the opinion of this journal "he has won his promotion, for the *Daily Mail* was one of the most sensible and efficient journalistic enterprises ever conceived; it has rendered decisive and invaluable support to the Imperial cause in politics; it has conquered circulation by the planning and driving ability which is as worthy of recognition in business as in war."

THE WHITE BOOK OF THE POPE.

A "WHITE BOOK," or official statement, has been issued by Pius X., in which he vindicates himself from the charge of causing rupture between Church and State in France, and lays the blame on Mr. Combes and his Ministers, according to the report given in the *Temps* (Paris) and the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), the papal organ. Among other hitherto unpublished documents contained in this volume of 300 pages is a letter of Leo XIII. to Mr. Loubet, dated December 23d, 1903, in which he said:

"From the long series of measures in which ever-increasing hostility to the Church is manifest, one would think, as some believe, that measures are being prepared to secure not only the complete separation of Church and State, but also if possible to efface utterly in France that stamp of Christianity which has rendered her glorious in the past."

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

SECULAR TEACHER (to religious teacher)—"You may have the parents; I will take the children." —*Figaro* (Paris).

In the last chapters of this statement the Pope controverts the charges of the anti-clericals and denies that he has ever violated the provisions of the Concordat. Mr. Combes he accuses of concentrating the whole of his policy as Prime Minister on producing the rupture. Speaking of the White Book in this connection, the *Temps* declares:

"The White Book contains a great deal that is true, but not the whole truth. It is correct in saying that Mr. Combes pushed to extremes the consequences of the law of 1901, and violated the engagements entered upon by his predecessors. But impartiality must be maintained even towards Mr. Combes. To say that the ex-President of the Council deliberately plotted the separation is to advance an historic mistake. Mr. Combes does not deserve this excess of honor. He has always, from the first, pleaded for the maintenance of the Concordat. He never expected to obtain a majority vote for the separation. The appetite came with eating. He found he could live for a long time on anti-clericalism, and he thought he could live to eternity on it. . . . By virtue of these general ideas, and with a desire to keep in power and to amuse the people with such diverting measures, Mr. Combes proposed the separation."

The *Figaro* (Paris) says that the White Book witnesses to the

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fact that if there were faults on the part of France, the Vatican was to blame also, and it concludes:

"The publication casts a vivid light upon the past, but does not tell us much about the future. What is to be done, or rather, what the French clergy are to do, is a question which the Pope will not answer, until he finds the proper time has come to do so."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH INTRIGUES TO CONTROL THE BALTIC.

IT was English political selfishness that pulled the strings so that Norway became a kingdom instead of a republic, is the contention of the trenchant French writer, journalist, playwright, and novelist, Orbain Gohier, in his brochure "La Republique Escamoniee en Norvege" (The Republic Question Gerrymandered in Norway), just published in Paris. Mr. Gohier was associated with Emile Zola in obtaining a retrial of the Dreyfus case and is at present one of the keenest and most powerful writers in Paris. He maintains that almost all the leading men of Norway were in favor of the republican form of government in succession to the monarchy the crown of which Oscar of Sweden has been induced to abdicate. In this connection he cites Bjoernson and Loevland, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Norway. The former is quoted as saying: "I think public sentiment is in favor of a republic." The latter observed to a representative of the *Temps* (Paris): "Unless the monarchical form of government is maintained, we shall have to choose between three sorts of Republics; the monarchical republic, such as that of France, where the president is King for a term; the czarinian republic, as in the United States, where the president is an autocrat, or the republican republic as in Switzerland. This last form pleases us best. We should doubtless adopt it." Mr. Gohier quotes the *Temps* (Paris) as declaring that the only solution of the Norwegian problem was the republican solution, because the choice of a Danish prince, with English affinities, would alienate Germany from Norway, and the choice of Germany's candidate would alienate England. He goes on to show that the question, "a republic or a monarchy," for Norway was gerrymandered by the intrigues of England and the cowardice of French statesmen, who refused to respond to the appeal of Norwegian republicans. Speaking of the discussion of the question in Norway he says:

"If the decision had been preceded by a loyal discussion before the country and by an active propaganda in favor of the republican idea, the discussion would necessarily have concluded with the choice of a republic. The monarchy could not be maintained without gerrymandering, and the discussion was gerrymandered. The referendum ought to have been formulated thus: "Republic or Monarchy?" The provisional government and the majority of the Storthing simply asked of the citizens of Norway, 'Do you wish prince Charles of Norway to be King?'

"England had done it all."

England's share in the transaction and English motives for urging on matters in this direction are thus summarized:

"In placing Prince Charles and the daughter of Edward VII on the throne of Norway, England reduces Norway to a dependency of her empire, a sort of vassal state, such as Portugal, at the other end of Europe, has been, since the Treaty of Methuen. England already has a hold on Denmark, and now that she has taken Norway, she becomes mistress and arbiter of the opening or closing of the Baltic. It was necessary that the Norwegian referendum should be strangled, that the Provisional Government should obey all the instructions transmitted from the court of St. James's and that Prince Charles should be crowned in so many weeks. Baron Wedel Jarslberg, formerly Minister for Sweden and Norway in Spain, was despatched from Copenhagen to London, and installed with Lord Landsdowne in the Foreign Office, in order to direct the operation.

"The English press carried through the campaign to the end designed, with that mingled address and effrontery which they always show in such emergencies. The English victory was complete."

He further condemns the statesmen and publicists of France, including Mr. Rouvier and all the Senate, for refusing to sign the address sent from Paris and signed by many deputies and others to the Republicans of Norway. He says:

"The question of a republic for Norway was gerrymandered.

"It was gerrymandered because the republicans of Norway did not meet with the moral support abroad which the monarchists found in England. The Norwegian monarchists had the moral, diplomatic and financial support of England, because Edward VII is King, and because they proposed accepting his daughter as Queen. The Republicans of Norway could only work for the support of one country in Europe, that of the French Republic and the French Republicans. They wished for it and asked for it. This episode forms an interesting chapter in the history of the Third Republic. One can imagine what a reception would have been given not only by the French of the Revolution, but even by the Republicans of 1848, or the Republicans of the Second Empire, to the appeal of a people republican in sentiment, desirous of founding a republic. . . . In 1905, in the thirty-fifth year of our Republic, things are different."

The Parisian press were corrupted by the English, he adds, and the *Matin* (Paris) was edited as the mouthpiece of the *London Times*, by a former editor of the latter paper. In short, the French Republic, whose delight is "to entertain the Kings who shoot their subjects," is too closely allied with monarchies to help a sister republic. He concludes as follows:

"The French Republic did not wish to found in the north of Europe, on the flanks of Germany and Russia, a little republic which would have been from the very nature and manners of its population a model republic. Allied to the Czar, to whom she loaned $2,400,000,000 that he may keep his people in servitude; friend of the Red Sultan, before whom all the politicians are passing in quest of diamonds and of rich concessions; gay hostess of all the Kings who shoot their subjects; governed by the laws of Napoleon and Charles X, by the ordinances of Louis XV and Louis XIV, by an arbitrary bureaucracy, by the cruel and ridiculous prejudices of obsolete castes, the French Republic does not care to be confronted by the contrast she would suggest in presence of a republic which is genuinely republican."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHAMBERLAIN AND CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

SNOW MAN (to himself)—"I wish someone would give me 'protection' against this sort of thing!" —*Punch.*

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"American Communities."—William Alfred Hinds, Ph. B., (Charles H. Kerr & Co.,)

"Nation Builders."—Bacon-Wheeler. (Eaton & Mains.)

"Westward Ho!"—Charles Kingsley. (Oxford Univ. Press.)

"Dairy Chemistry."—Harry Snyder. (Macmillan Company, $1.)

"Poems and extracts Chosen by William Wordsworth."—(Henry Frowde, London.)

'Children's Letters."—Elizabeth Colson and Anna Ganesvoort Chittenden. (Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, $1.)

"Gettysburg Campaign and Campaigns of 1864 and 1865 in Virginia."—Robert M. Stribling. (Franklin Press, Petersburg, Va., $1.50)

"Right and Wrong Thinking and their Results."—Aaron Martin Crane. (Lothrop, Lee and Sheppard Co., $1.40, net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Carol for Charity.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Winter, friend of health and wealth,
Hailed of goodly girls and boys,
Slays the poor by strength and stealth,
Makes their lives his lifeless toys.

One boy goes galloping over the moorland,
Wild with delight of the sunshine and speed,
Blithe as a bird on his bleak bright foreland,
Glad as the wind or his own glad steed.

One, with darkness and toil fast bound,
Bound in misery and iron fast,
Drags his nakedness underground,
Sees the mine as the world at last.

Winter, lord of laughing Yule,
Winter, weeping on his dead,
Bids us ease his iron rule,
Bids us bring his poor men bread.

—*From The Times* (London).

The Soul of Art.

BY ELSA BARKER.

I listen to the rimers' praise of art,
Of the immortal form, the measured phrase,
Of the one mirror and the many ways
The poet's pale reflection to impart,—
But not a word of the initiate heart,
Of the incarnate Light whose volatile blaze,
Intimate of the soul, eludes the gaze—
Man's goal of yearning, and his counterpart.

I too am learned in the lore of sound,
In the cold measurement of lyric speech;
But what availed my knowledge till I found
The hidden Thing mere art may never teach.
The selfless Thing, too great to be renowned,
So high—it is within the lowest reach!

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (January).

A Traveler.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Into the dusk and snow
One fared on yesterday;
No man of us may know
By what mysterious way.
He had been comrade long;
We fain would hold him still;
But, though our will be strong,
There is a stronger Will.
Beyond the solemn night
He will find morning-dream,—
The summer's kindling light
Beyond the snow's chill gleam.
The clear, unfaltering eye,
The inalienable soul,
The calm, high energy,—
They will not fail the goal!
Large will be our content
If it be ours to go
One day the path he went
Into the dusk and snow!

—*From The Outlook.*

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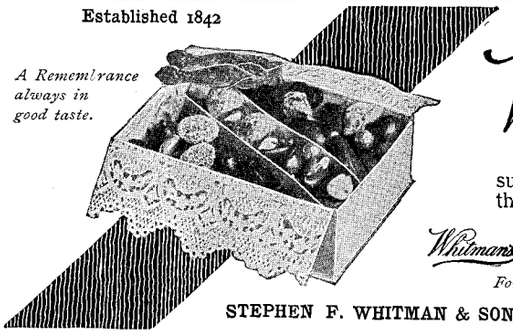

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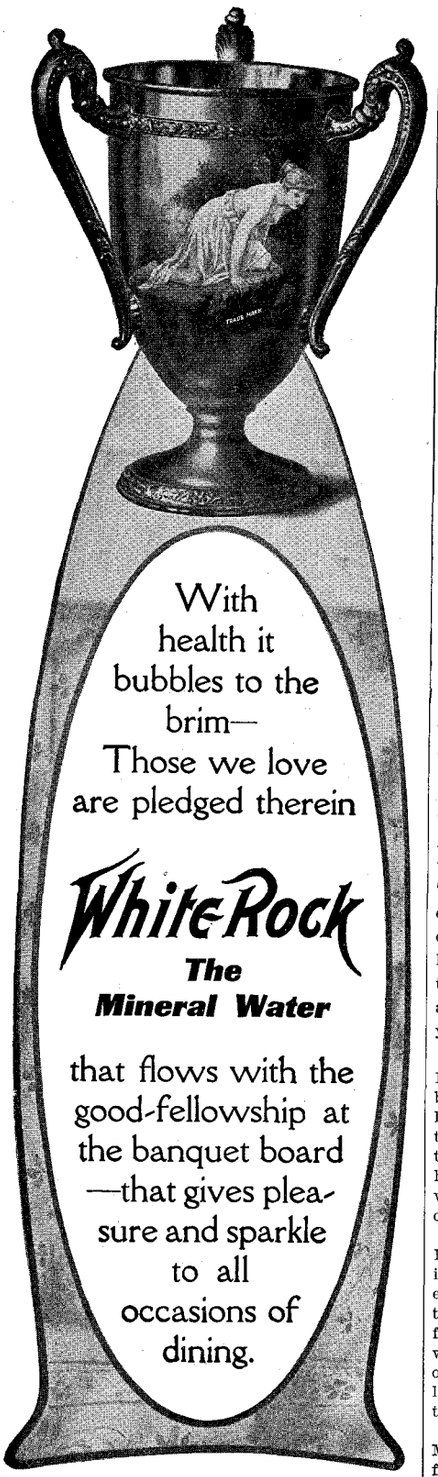

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A Colloquy.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

"Is it thou, silly heart,
Not prone on thy pallet, but grieving apart?"
"Natal Star, even so."
"I miss thee to-night; while thou smoulderest low."
"Live in beauty! but I
For bloodshed of spirit, here dwindle and die."

"Are we two not the same?
By law everlasting, one mystical flame?
Aloft if I burn,
Every ray of my light be thy stair of return;
Up, up! to our lot
Where warfare and time and the body are not."
—*From McClure's Magazine* (January).

PERSONALS.

Yankee Women as Financiers.—The New York correspondent of the London *Mail* tells us of "Yankee Women as Financiers," and gives short sketches of Mrs. Ella Rawls Reader, Sophia Beck, Miss Millie O'Bryan, of Cripple Creek, Hetty Green, of New York, and Mrs. Weightman Walker, of Philadelphia. If the financial doings of these women may be taken as an example, many a humble toiler may be pardoned in paraphrasing "Lives of great women remind us, we can make our lives sublime." Thousands of the humbler workers will be interested to learn that most of these multi-millionaire women began their careers by pecking typewriting keys for ten and fifteen dollars a week. Some were stenographers in brokers' offices, who took advantage of the tips that came their way. The American woman is given the credit of being the "most independent woman in the world." They "boldly invade every branch of industry, even those formerly thought the exclusive domain of men," being now employed in every field, and launching into business for themselves as capitalists, stock-brokers, real estate and insurance agents, managers of theatrical companies, lawyers, and so on. To quote:

"One of the most notable of these is Mrs. Reader, who not many years ago was a humble typewriter girl, but is to-day one of the leading financiers of New York with a big downtown office of her own, and so much power in the diplomatic and political worlds that she has had quite extraordinary influence on the somewhat turbulent finances of the island Republic of San Domingo.

"Another remarkable instance is Miss Sophia Beck, who was also a young lady stenographer in the office of the Storey Cotton Company, an enormous concern, which was also interested in the Provident Investment Company, but which failed some time since. Miss Beck, however, when her principals failed, actually took charge of the whole gigantic business, and so manipulated its tangled threads that a clear hundred thousand pounds was saved for the creditors.

"But still more remarkable is the case of Miss Millie O'Bryan, of Cripple Creek, the famous mining centre in Colorado. This young lady, like nearly all the successful women financiers of America, had her ambition fired

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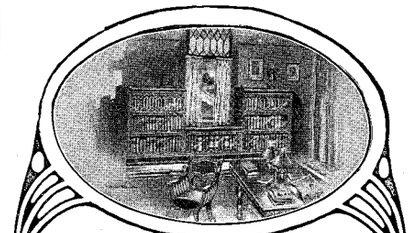

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and ideas put into her head by serving a little while in some important office as a shorthand-typist.

"During the recent great strikes in Colorado, when the miners and the military were practically at war, the astute Miss O'Bryan acquired various interests in mining properties for the merest song, foreseeing that when law and order should be restored the reaction would come and stocks would go up with a bound, particularly in the case of genuine properties.

"Truth to tell, however, Millie O'Bryan owes much of her success to the valuable tips she received during her employment as stenographer, but her success, far from contenting her, only spurred her on to more ambitious efforts. Quite recently she organized the Teutonic Mining Company, and is at this moment its regularly elected president. The claims belonging to this mine adjoin the famous 'W. P. H.,' where ore of fabulous richness has been discovered. The same young lady is likewise president of the Gold Bond Consolidated Company of Cripple Creek, also of the Amalgamated Gold Mining Company, which owns a hundred and twenty odd acres on Battle Mountain, Colorado; and she has besides very valuable interests in Nevada and California."

Naturally Hetty Green comes in for her share of publicity, and a comparison is made between her and Mrs. Weightman Walker, who, although a business woman, a financier, handling millions, has not lost her desire for the things which women are supposed by men to love, and which they usually love to please mere man,—fine wearing apparel, gorgeous furnishings in her home, jewels, and everything that adds to the setting for the jewel. Mrs. Cassie Chadwick and her "feminized finance" are not forgotten, but only mentioned in passing, and her contribution is regarded much as the vaudevillian's performance is looked upon by the "legitimate" star. Of Hetty and Mrs. Walker the *Mail's* correspondent says:

"But the two most important women financiers of America are Mrs. Hetty Green and Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker. Mrs. Green is a truly remarkable woman, who has amassed a fortune of over $60,000,000, and put to rout unscrupulous lawyers and people who have attempted to get the better of her in all parts of the country. 'I have made my money by judicious investments,' Mrs. Green declared recently, 'and not by speculation—only fools speculate.'

"Mrs. Green is probably the only woman in the world who can afford to buy up whole railways to amuse her son. Some years ago she wrote out one check at the Chemical National Bank in Broadway, New York, for the entire price of the Texas Midland Railroad and turned it over to her son, Mr. E. H. R. Green, who now lives in Dallas, Texas. 'Ned is a good boy,' Mrs. Green remarked to the present writer, 'and I have entrusted him with the management of all my property west of Buffalo.'

"Mrs. Green's enormous fortune—which she has made herself, remember—is distributed, as she says herself, 'pretty well everywhere that money can go and bring back something.' And yet this woman is living in a shabby flat over in Hoboken, N. J., for which she pays less than a pound a week—four rooms on the third floor! She has a horror of all the things the average rich American woman adores, such as motor cars, jewels, lovely frocks, horses and carriages, a box at the opera, and so on. Mrs. Hetty Green allows herself just one personal servant, and she has even been known to bring her own lunch to her business headquarters, which is the Chemical National Bank, near the New York General Post Office.

"And her neighbors at home—even in the same house with her—are humble clerks, artisans and typewriters. Just before she rented her present flat she had another at five pounds a month, but moved away on account of the notoriety attaching to her refusal to pay an eight-shilling dog license on the pet of her daughter Sylvia. Above all things, Mrs. Green

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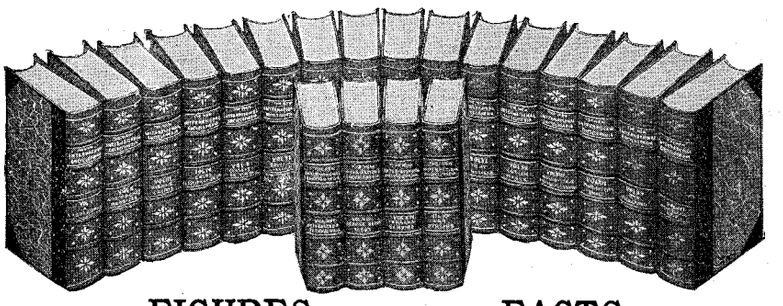
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detests publicity of any kind, and she does her shopping under the name of 'Nash,' which name is also on her doorplate.

"At her summer home in Bellows Falls, Vt., this enormously wealthy woman will have no curtains to the windows, and hardly any furniture at all beyond the barest necessaries. The result is that servants will not stay with her, and the big, old-fashioned Colonial home is fast falling into neglect.

"A vastly different woman financier, as regards her personal tastes and predilections, is Mrs. Weightman Walker, whose flat at the Hotel Renaissance costs £3,000 a year, and is replete with luxury to a startling degree. This flat, remember, is quite a small set of rooms; and among Mrs. Walker's servants will be found a French chef at £500 a year and several chauffeurs for her many automobiles; besides coachmen, footmen, maids and so on. Totally unlike Mrs. Green, Mrs. Walker loves beautiful horses, French frocks, diamonds and the like. She likes to surround herself with interesting persons, and positively abhors eccentricity in any form. The only thing the two women have in common is an intense love for business life and amazing skill in high finance. Mrs. Walker has ransacked the markets of the world for Oriental rugs and objets d'art for her flat, which is also fitted with most elaborate burglar and fire alarms, while private detectives are employed to guard her person day and night."

Mr. Carnegie's Autobiography.—The New York *World* tells us that Andrew Carnegie is to write a full history of his life, and that for this purpose he has gone to his sister-in-law's home, Dungeness, Cumberland Island, Georgia, where the work of putting the book in shape will be done. *The World* says:

Mr. Carnegie has been for so long a time out of active business that he will depend largely on his "young partners," the young men he made millionaires, to supply him with data relating to the iron and steel industries of the United States during the period that has elapsed since his retirement from active work. Several of these young partners have been invited to spend part of the winter with him at Dungeness, and all arrangements have been completed for the Pittsburg men to journey South at various times between now and April 1.

The biography of the steel master will also be largely a history of Pittsburg, for the life of the steel king—that portion of it which saw his struggles at least—was spent here, and several other persons of Pittsburg, familiar with the history of the city, have also been invited South to help Mr. Carnegie along when his memory may be defective.

The book, it is understood, will be a complete history of the life of the Laird of Skibo, and will tell everything in connection with his career.

A Sketch of Mayor McClellan.—A charming picture of "little George B. McClellan" in everyday life is given in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post*. We are told that he is noted for his tact and his "smile," which win him many loyal friends and admirers at first sight, and when they know him better and understand and appreciate his sterling qualities, they are his forever. *The Post* remarks:

If you happen to walk north along lower Broadway any weekday morning, just after nine o'clock, you will pass a youngish-looking man, blonde, square-chinned, and slightly stoop-shouldered, at whom every tenth pedestrian turns to look. As the man gazes straight ahead, only changing his expression to answer an occasional greeting, the heavy cane in his right hand thumps the flagstones monotonously. Though he is not hurrying, he evidently has no time to waste. When a passing truck delays him at a crossing, there comes into his blue-gray eyes a look of impatience, and he quickens his pace for a few yards as though to recapture the lost seconds.

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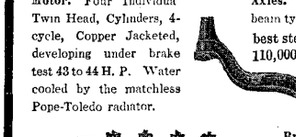

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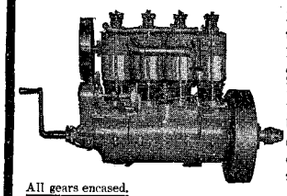

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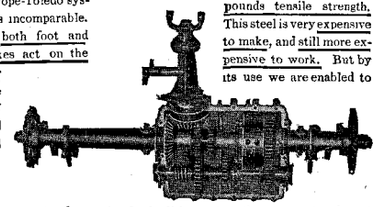

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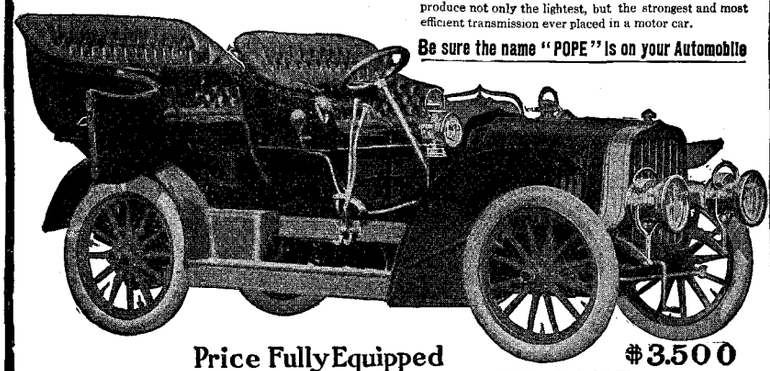

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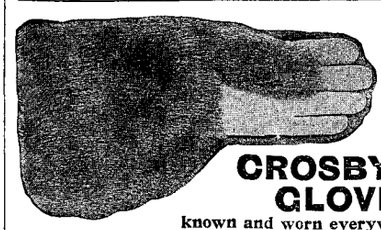

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"Good morning, Mr. Mayor," says the officer.

"How are you, Sergeant?" is the response, and the door, held open for a moment, closes behind the energetic figure.

A visitor to the Mayor's office will be greeted with cordial politeness. "If he has only two minutes to spare he gives them with an air that almost conveys to the intruder the impression of having conferred on him a favor by calling." Should the visitor remain long enough, he will observe that—

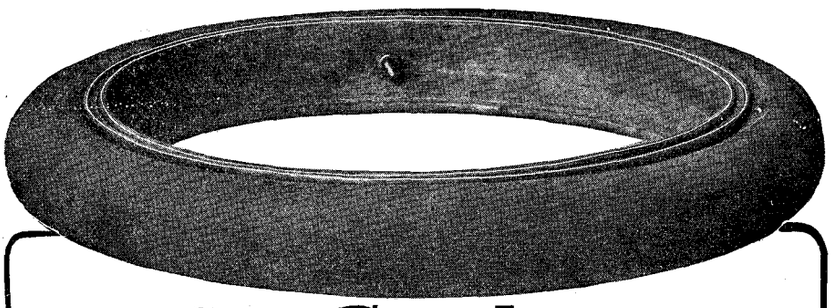
The Mayor is dressed faultlessly, tho never conspicuously. Most of the time he wears a gray or brown business suit, with a sack coat, during working hours. The tall hat and frock coat are rarely worn to the office unless the routine of the day is to include some public occasion or formal reception. Sitting bent over his desk, his hair more or less ruffled where his fingers have been roving through it, he might pass for a Wall Street man, a merchant, or any type of prosperous business citizen, though there is something in the stoop of his shoulders that always suggests the student.

Mayor McClellan, so the *Post* says, is recognized by his fellow officials as one of the "hardest working Mayors this city has ever had." It tells us that he was born in Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, and came to America with his father, when he was three years old. His early education was acquired in Trenton, New Jersey, and later he was sent to a "military institution at Ossining." The Mayor's first work was on a newspaper at a salary of $10 a week; later he received $25 a week for doing "political reporting," but "all in all, he was never a great success as a journalist." His first political "job" was the gift of Richard Croker, "who had taken a fancy to him."

The old Boss was looking around for young men of good family connections. Whenever he found a likely victim, he drew him into the Tammany fold. McClellan was just such a rising youth as would help to give the Wigwam a standing in the community.

This position was as treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge, at a salary of $4,000 a year. While attending to his duties here he studied law at Columbia College, being a member of the night classes. *The Post* says:

He also got married. Mrs. McClellan, whose father was John Gerard Heckscher, has been her husband's co-worker ever since, not only in making their home attractive to the many friends and associates they entertain, but in his official duties as well. She has acted as his secretary, and many are the campaign speeches, they say, that have had to undergo her scrutiny before they were "sprung." Her influence over the Colonel is not to be questioned. An example of her political power is to be found in the appointment and retention of Dr. John McGaw



The Goodyear

Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim Can be Taken Off or Replaced in Thirty Seconds.

YES, SIR—that's the TRUTH.

It takes just thirty seconds by the watch to take off or put back the Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire on Universal Rim.

You won't need any tools, either—just your fingers. Leave your "jimmies" and other burglar tools at home.

Now listen a minute, and see why for yourself. It's as easy to understand this Rim as it is to put a tire on it.

A section of the base of this Universal Rim looks like Fig. 1. It is rolled from thick steel, and will go on the felloe of any standard wheel made for Standard Clincher Rim. Manufacturers will equip cars with this rim if asked, without extra charge.

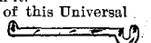


Figure 1.

The flanges on this Rim are *rings*. They put on and off like a ring on your finger.

When we put on the first Flange Ring, the section would be like Fig. 2.

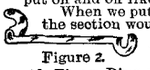


Figure 2.

And then we slide on the tire, as shown in Fig. 3.

Now we put on the outside Flange Ring and snap in place the Split-Locking Ring, which keeps the Flanges and Tire from coming off the Rim. The section is now as shown at the bottom of this advertisement.

The Flange is a RING. It pulls off when unlocked. A Split-Locking Ring holds it on the rim base.
The locking Ring (shown beside the flange) lifts out with the fingers.

All there is left to do is to screw up the thumb nut on the valve stem. This draws down a steel plate which is on the valve stem up against the inner tube. This plate, when drawn down, keeps the flange rings apart, and pressed tight against the locking ring, so this locking ring can't come out.

That's all. Pump up and you're off. Time, thirty seconds—look at your watch and see.

So different, isn't it, from spending several hours trying to pry a 30-inch tire over a 31-inch Flange with crowbars and things?

Now there are other points about this wonderful tire and rim, which are just as important and just as easy to understand as this.

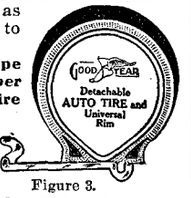


Figure 3.

Taken together, they wipe out at one sweep ninety per cent of all Automobile Tire Troubles.

This Tire won't rim cut. It may be ridden for miles absolutely flat.

It won't creep or come off the rim when ridden deflated, though not mechanically fastened in any way.

It is the liveliest and most resilient Auto Tire on the market, though (paradoxical as it may seem) it is also the most durable.

This tire is 90 per cent puncture proof.

These are general statements. We haven't space for further details. But every one of these statements is true, and **we can prove it.**

It will only take a minute to show you the why and the wherefore if you will drop into one of our Branch Stores. Or, write us and we'll send you a book that will show you.

Don't spend a cent for this tire and rim, and don't ask the maker to put it on your next season's car till you are convinced on every point. But in your own interest, if you are seeking relief from Tire Troubles, let us convince you. **We can do it.**

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Automobile Tire Dept. Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

Branches in Following Cities:

BOSTON.....6 Merrimac St.	PHILADELPHIA...1521 Spring St.
NEW YORK.....Cor. 64th St. and Broadway	ST. LOUIS.....712-714 Morgan St.
CHICAGO.....110 Lake St.	SAN FRANCISCO...Geo. P. Moore & Co., 596 Golden Gate Avenue
CINCINNATI.....242 E. Fifth St.	DENVER.....220 Sixteenth St.
BUFFALO.....719 Main St.	DETROIT....242 Jefferson Avenue

Bailey Tread furnished on Goodyear Tires (all sizes) when ordered.

5% THE BEST MAIL INVESTMENT

MONEY received in sums of $25.00 and upward from small investors throughout the United States is loaned by this Company under New York Banking Department supervision on home-builders' real estate. It is withdrawable at pleasure. It earns 5 per cent. per annum, which we remit at regular intervals throughout the year; and earnings are paid for every day the money is in our possession.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits . $150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
No. 9 Times Bldg., B'way, N. Y. City

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Full particulars will interest all who would like to get better returns than 3½ or 4 per cent. without speculative risk.

FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

Combined with

The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish, or Italian. *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.*

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.

The STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND
FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Have been subjected to the test of years and are recognized for all purposes *The Best.*

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, New York.

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Woodbury as street-cleaning commissioner. Mrs. Woodbury and Mrs. McClellan are close friends. The Mayor has stood by the doctor in spite of Tammany Hall's bitter disapproval. Which shows that home influence goes even further than party "regularity."

Mr. McClellan's culture and education are well known. He is an accomplished linguist. In the McClellan-Low campaign, although many people give him the credit of "blindly obeying orders," he is remembered to have said:

"No man, no group of men, no matter who they be nor how intimate with them may have been my associations, nor to what extent they have promoted my political career, shall, now or ever, place upon me an obligation which I in honor should not bear before God and man."

A Female Political Boss.—The American woman seems to be invading every branch of industry, even those formerly thought the exclusive domain of men. Women in politics are not new, but the New York *Sun* recently printed a story which told of the work of Mrs. Max Porges, who is one of Tammany's election district captains in fact, although not in name. Her son, A. J. Porges, is the nominal captain of the 15th election district of the Eighth Assembly district on New York's East Side, but, *The Sun* says, everyone who knows the facts knows that Mrs. Porges is the real leader of that district, and has been for something like twenty-five years.

Mrs. Porges is one of the famous Division street milliners. She attends to business every day for eleven months a year. When election time comes round she forsakes it absolutely.

Then she spends all her time in the saloon and hotel at the corner of Forsyth and Rivington streets, which she and her husband bought in 1876, after her husband failed in the wholesale liquor business. From their hotel thirty-one voters registered and cast their ballots in November,

"Every one of 'em voted the straight Tammany ticket," says Mrs. Porges proudly. "It was the first time we ever had a solid Tammany vote from our house, but I did have to work to win one man over! I'll bet no other election district captain of Tammany can show such a result. And me only a woman, too!"

And how does Mrs. Porges do her work? The old Tammany methods of proved efficiency are hers.

A ton of coal here and there, an evicted family put back in rooms, a note indorsed, bail for those arrested, rents paid, broad charity for those in distress, funeral bills partly assumed, favors for pushcart men—it all goes. It is worth while to go with her to the pushcart district. Her husband as Alderman helped to make the pedlers' lot easier. When she appears they crowd around her and she resembles a hen with a brood of chickens.

But election morning is the great sight.

Around the Porges hotel a great crowd assembles as early as 5 o'clock. Then Mrs. Porges appears, and at the head of a big procession, election workers of high and low degree, she sweeps around to the Bowery and all hands have a free breakfast, Republicans as well as Democrats, and the house of Porges pays for it.

Anything you want you can have. Lyons's place is jammed and it costs a pretty penny. Then it's vote, and vote straight, and Mrs. Porges knows that she has begun the day right. She often has as many as twenty-five voters on her own staff of workers.

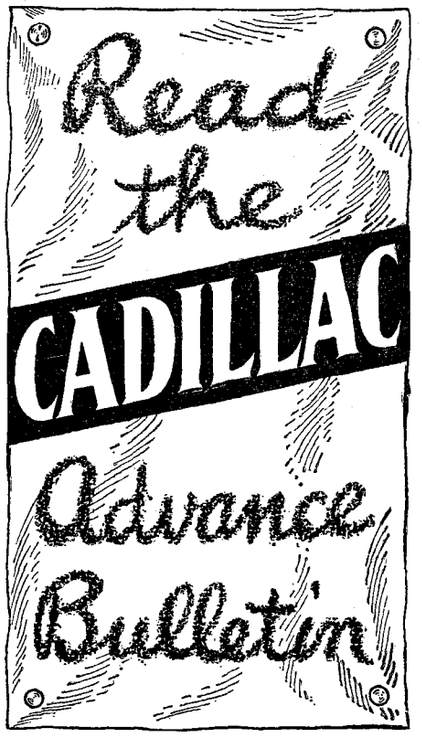
Let a man become known as wabbly, Mrs. Porges knows how a legitimate election day job can be given to him that will hold him in line.

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

New and original principles for effective public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD. 12mo, cloth, 75 cts.

"He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK



If you are thinking of buying an automobile, there are a hundred reasons why you should get a Cadillac. Don't decide upon a machine until you have thoroughly investigated the remarkably fine and complete line offered for 1906. From it you can select a car to suit any requirements, whether a smart runabout at $750, a 40 horse-power touring car at $3,750 or one of the several intermediate types.

We want you—everybody—to compare point for point, the many advantageous features of the Cadillac. Then you will appreciate why it is the most easily operated, most economically maintained, most dependable of motor cars. In beauty of design and finish it is unsurpassed.

We can offer no greater argument of Cadillac superiority than the fact that in four years the Cadillac Motor Car Company has grown from a small beginning to the largest automobile manufacturing establishment in the world.

Don't fail to see the Cadillac at the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows.

Illustrated booklet AD and address of nearest dealer sent upon request.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

SIMPLY A MATTER OF INTELLIGENCE
She Rises to Conquer when she uses Pearline
and stoops to a painful struggle with dirt when she uses old fashioned methods and cheap Washing Powders
The women who are the most particular about their housework are the ones who are the most enthusiastic about Pearline

Seeds, Plants, Roses,
Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Fruit and Ornamental Trees

The best by 52 years test, 1200 acres, **40 in hardy roses, none better grown,** 44 greenhouses of **Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Geraniums, Everblooming Roses** and other things too numerous to mention. **Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc.,** by mail postpaid, **safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed,** larger by express or freight. You will be interested in our extraordinary cheap offers of over half a hundred choice collections in **Seeds, Plants, Roses, Trees, Etc. Elegant 168-page Catalogue FREE.** Send for it today and see what values we give for a little money.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,
Box 225, PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

THE DOMESTIC BLUNDERS OF WOMEN

Critical sketches by a "Mere Man," constituting an attack upon woman's stronghold in the home. 12mo, cloth, 210 pages, $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

HAIR

Our Guarantee Backed By The Bank.

We will send you by prepaid express, an Evans Vacuum Cap, to use sixty days, and if you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair within this time to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, and they will return the price of the Cap to you.

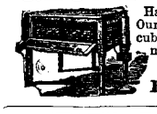
The Cap is used a few minutes each day, and even one application produces a pleasant, tingling sensation, which denotes the presence of new life in the scalp and which cannot be obtained by any other means. Where the life principle has not become extinct, this method of stimulation will usually develop a growth of hair about an inch in length, within the trial period.

A series of letters from a number of people, giving their experience with the Evans Vacuum Cap, appears in this month's "Metropolitan" and "Everybody's Magazine," and we will send copy of these letters, together with an illustrated book, to anyone interested.

We have no agents or traveling representatives. All orders for our invention come through the Jefferson Bank, and each customer is protected by guarantee issued by the Bank. For further information address

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., 105 Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

GLOBE INCUBATORS.



Hatch chickens No experience necessary Our large new Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators and Brooders and Poultry Information mailed free. Write to-day. Address

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STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.**

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

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Name.....

Address.....

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to **Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. G. 16, Battle Creek, Mich.**

CUT OUT HERE

If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay $10.00 for it.

This book is valuable because it shows you how to be well and strong without taking drugs or medicines.

All it costs you, however, is the price of a stamp—we send it absolutely free.

If the attainment or retention of your own good health—and the good health of those dear to you—is worth a postal, send us one today (or use above coupon) and we will forward the book promptly.

You do not obligate yourself in any way by answering this advertisement. You are neither required to buy anything nor to promise anything. All we ask is that you read the book carefully.

It tells how you can live, in your own home, without disturbing your daily routine in any way, a sane, healthful life—the life that has restored thousands to health at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It is now recognized that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by improper diet.

You eat disease; and you eat health. It is all in the choice of foods. "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

If the health is worth having, the book is worth asking for today. Address

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Co., Ltd., Dept. G. 16, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOODS FOR THE SICK.

Cereals That Are Reliable and Nutritious in the Highest Degree.

"What may I eat?" This question has been propounded to physicians again and again. We have given nearly thirty years of thought to the right answer to this momentous query, and the results of our labor are embodied in a "Diet List" which we send free to anyone on request. It tells how and why Gluten Flour is invaluable to Dyspeptics—how Special Diabetic Food helps those suffering from Diabetes—how Gluten Grits and Barley Crystals make the most healthful and nourishing breakfast cereals for those who cannot eat other foods. We also make health flours for general use. A fair trial will convince you of the merits of these celebrated foods and cereals. No Dyspeptic, Diabetic, or other sick person can afford to be without them—the "Diet List" will explain why—please write for it.

Trade-Mark Registered.

If "Farwell & Rhines" And these criss-cross lines Are on a package Of Flour or Food, You know it's good.

These Foods and Cereals sold everywhere.
FARWELL & RHINES,
1 Huntington St., Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

NOW is the season for a cup of **LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef**

Keeps Colds at bay.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No More On Earth. — "Sir, I am a student of the Political Study Club."

"Well, what can I do for you, sir?"

"I want to look through your telescope, sir."

"My telescope!"

"Yes, sir; I want to see if Saturn's smashed his rings, too."—*Baltimore American.*

Repartee. — POLICEMAN (to tramp on park bench):

"There is no sleeping allowed here!"

TRAMP: "There ain't? Then what are you doing here?"—*Puck* (New York).

A Reproof. — One day a little boy came to school with very dirty hands and the teacher said to him:

"Jamie, I wish you would not come to school with your hands soiled that way. What would you say if I came to school with soiled hands?"

"I wouldn't say anything," was the prompt reply, "I'd be too polite."—*New York World.*

Sure of One, Anyway.—A district visitor once went to see an old Scotch woman who was dying. Noticing that her talk was all about herself and the minister, he said:

"Well, really, Jeannie, I believe you think there will be nobody in Heaven but yourself and the minister."

"Ah, weel," said the old woman, "an' I'm no' sae sure aboot the minister."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

His Good Point.—There is a clergyman in Richmond, Va., who enjoys telling the following at his own expense:

"One Sunday I was returning home when I was accosted by a quaint old woman, housekeeper in the employ of a dear friend of mine.

"'I want to tell you, sir,' said the old woman, 'how much I enjoy going to church on the days that you preach.'

"Expressing my appreciation of the compliment, I added that I was much gratified to hear it, adding that I feared I was not as popular a minister as others in the city, and I finally asked:

"'And what particular reason have you for enjoyment when I preach?'

"'Oh, sir,' she answered with appalling candor, 'I get such a good seat then!'"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Something to Please the Children.

BY WALLACE IRWIN.

Something to please the children,
Something to entertain!
Shall I dance, my dears, or wiggle my ears,
Or balance myself on a cane?
Shall I stand at the parlor casement
And sing to the crowd below?
Or pour hot tea over Grandpa's knee
In a comical way I know?
Something to please the children;
Anything droll will do!
Shall I lash myself to the mantle shelf
And poke my feet up the flue?
Shall I spill hot wax on the carpet
Or cover my nose with soot,
Or gum my hair, or drop a chair
On the top of my gouty foot?
Something to please the children;
Something that's light and gay!
Shall I whistle and scream at the butcher's team
So the horses will run away?
Shall I hang the cat to the curtain,
Or scare Aunt Jane with a mouse?
Shall I stutter and groan through the telephone
And then set fire to the house?
Something to please the children;
Nothing that's trite and tame!
They crow with glee as they come to me—
I'm never at loss for a game.
They greet me as Uncle Henry,
And jolly good times they see
In the jovial ways and genial plays
Of an elderly man like me.

—*From The Saturday Evening Post.*

Your Crooked Legs

Made to appear ***Straight*** by the ***Perfect Leg Form.*** Undetectable. Fits any leg. Light as a feather. ***Perfectly comfortable.*** Sent postpaid in plain package with complete instructions for ***only two dollars ($2.00).*** Correspondence confidential. Write today.

THE SYM-FORM CO.
219 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATENT ALLOWED

"Have Some Style About You"

A Home Blessing

Henry Ward Beecher was a constant advocate of sound life insurance. He taught his people never to expect Providence to do for them what they could do for themselves.

Unquestionably one of the greatest home blessings is a policy in The Prudential Insurance Company. It assures the perpetuation of the home and its comforts, to the family which otherwise might be homeless and shelterless.

When a man is taken away from his family, he can leave them few blessings greater than

A Policy in THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE CO. of America.

Incorporated as a stock company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

Send Coupon for Information.

Without committing myself to any action I shall be glad to receive free, particulars and rates of Policies.

For.....

Name.....*Age*.....

Address.....

Occupation.....*Dept R*

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Good Points in the SmithPremier

Third Point: The quiet carriage of the Smith Premier typewriter saves the nerves of the whole office and adds materially to the life of the machine.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Syracuse. N. Y.
Branch Stores Everywhere.

First Point: Complete Keyboard.

Second Point: Bi-Chrome Ribbon.

The Search for Men

Was never so keen as now—**clear-thinking, healthy** men, of sound body and active brain. No known method to-day is so helpful in preparing men to meet the exacting demands of business as **Vibratory Stimulation.** It is endorsed and used by world-famous Specialists, Captains of Industry, Students, Professional men and noted Athletic Trainers. It preserves health, restores wasted energy, strengthens failing vigor, **without drugs, plasters, or electricity.**

The Veedee Vibrator

(Hand Power—Not Electric)

Supersedes all known methods. It has **no equal** as a **morning invigorator** or as a pick-me-up after a **mental** or **physical strain.** As a stimulant, it is quicker than whiskey, and with no reaction. It quickly restores the bodily temperature and imparts a **warm glow of health** after a cold plunge.

The Veedee sends from **8,000** to **12,000 vitalizing currents** of Vibration a minute, thrilling through the system, creating **new** energy, **clearing** the brain, **quickening** the circulation, **limbering** the muscles, restoring buoyant **health.** Physicians use it in their practice. It is a powerful and exhilerating tonic. **Five minutes** application in your **office** will drive fatigue away and fit you to grasp each new problem with fresh energy. It is simple, portable, easily understood and operated by hand. **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Brain Fag, Liver** and **Kidney Troubles, Weak Circulation** and other ailments of the blood and nerves are immediately relieved. Use it yourself at home or in your office, and feel it relieve you.

We allow you a trial to convince you that all we say is true. Send stamp for "Story of Vibration," testimonials, etc.

VEEDEE VIBRATOR CO.
Dept. 24 C, 1133 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100.

Ask your dealer or send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
131 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

Bright.—TOWNE: "You've got a new typewriter girl, I see."

BROWNE: "Yes."

TOWNE: "Is she bright?"

BROWNE: "Well, I don't know whether it's intentional, but she seems to be a female Josh Billings."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Level-headed Parson.—Just before the collection was taken up one Sunday morning a negro clergyman announced that he regretted to state that a certain brother had forgotten to lock the door of his chicken house the night before, and as a result in the morning he found that most of the fowls had disappeared. "I doan' want to be pussonal, bredr'n," he added, "but I hab my s'picions as to who stole dem chickens. I also hab reason fo' b'lievin' dat if I am right in dose s'picions dat pusson won't put any money in de plate which will now be passed around." The result was a fine collection; not a single member of the congregation feigned sleep. After it was counted the old parson came forward. "Now, bredr'n," he said, "I doan' want your dinners to be spoilt by wonderin' where dat brudder lives who doan' lock his chickens up at night. Dat brudder doan' exist, mah friends. He was a parable gotten up fo' purpose of finances."—*The Tattler.*

When it Started.—LAWYER: "Were you present when the trouble began between the prisoner and his wife?"

WITNESS: "Yes, sir. It was two years ago."

LAWYER: "What happened then?"

WITNESS: "I attended their wedding."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Nothing Doing.—SAPLEIGH: "Each night before retiring I write down me thoughts in a little notebook, doncher know."

MISS CUTTING: "Indeed! And how long have you been doing that?"

SAPLEIGH: "About three yeahs."

MISS CUTTING: "Then you must have the first page nearly filled by this time."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Had His Measure.—CHOLLY NITWIT: "D'ye know, Miss Cutter, though I've only just met you, there seems to be a—er—sort of intellectual sympathy between us. You know just how to appeal to my tastes, you know. Are you a literary woman?"

DOLLY CUTTER: "No, I'm a kindergarten teacher."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Many Would Like a Copy.—MR. STOPLATE: "That song always moves me."

MISS TERSLEEP: "If I'd known that, I'd have sung it an hour ago."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Enough Said.—PASSER-BY: "Is that your pork down there on the road, guv'nor?"

FARMER: "Pork! What d'ye mean? There's a pig o' mine out there."

PASSER-BY: "Ah, but there's a motor car just been by."—*Punch.*

Good Time to Lie Low.—"I fear I shall not be able to attract much attention," said the new Congressman. "Don't worry," answered Senator Sorghum, "in this era of accusations and investigations it is sometimes a luxury not to be noticed."—*Washington Star.*

A Bad Case.—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST: "Sickness is only a manifestation of sin."

THE REGULAR PRACTITIONER: "Then, madame, your husband is on the road to perdition."—*Life.*

Before the Shearing.—THE COLLEGE BOY: "Dad, I think I'll tackle the Wall Street game as soon as I get my sheepskin."

THE OLD MAN (dryly): "Well, I believe that's the proper apparel for young men in that district."—*Puck.*

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A Wilted Pin.—Little Mary sat on the floor beside her mother's chair, busily dressing her doll.

"Please give me a pin, mamma," she said, and her mother handed her a pin from the cushion, not heeding that it was bent.

"Oh! this is a wilted one, mamma," she exclaimed. "Can't you give me a fresh one?"—*Lippincott's.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

January 3.—Many rebels, it is reported, have been executed at Moscow without the formality of trial. Arrests continue.

Admiral Rojestvensky makes a statement to the St. Petersburg press to the effect that a British fleet was waiting at Weihaiwei to attack the Russian fleet in case the latter should gain a victory over the Japanese fleet.

January 4.—A bomb thrown in Radom, Russian Poland, mortally wounds the Chief of Police and instantly kills his wife.

January 6.—The Russian organizations of workingmen and socialists refuse to register for the elections to the douma; the League of Leagues leaves its members free to act as they choose on this question; all factories in St. Petersburg have been closed until January 23. Seventeen districts through which the Siberian Railway runs, from the Ural to Lake Baikal, have been placed under martial law.

According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, picked troops have been sent to bring back mutinous soldiers, and the entire Siberian line has been placed under martial law, while wholesale arrests are occurring throughout the empire.

January 8.—Moscow rebels kill an officer of dragoons and raid the manufacturing district of Presna.

January 9.—Martial law is proclaimed in many Russian cities. Two police officials and a street-railroad official are assassinated by Socialists in Poland.

Members of the Russian government profess confidence that the insurgent movement has been crushed, at least for the present; the labor parties are continuing endeavors to strengthen their organizations for another uprising; the escort of the Emperor has been increased. Russian refugees reaching Nagasaki from Vladivostok say that a general rising throughout Siberia is feared.

January 10.—Southern Russia, the Caucasus, Poland and the Baltic provinces are still unsubdued, and many affrays in which there was heavy loss of life are reported.

Russian troops captured and put to death the President elected by the rebels of the "Republic of Esthonia."

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 3.—Advices received at Victoria, B. C., say that thousands of persons are starving in three provinces of North Japan.

The German Government places orders for 20,000 freight cars to be able to transport troops by March 1 to the French frontier if necessary, but it is said in Berlin that the Government's intentions remained peaceful.

January 6.—Germany now demands that the task of watching the Moroccan frontier be divided among the Powers, a plan to which Great Britain objects.

President Garcia, of Ecuador, declares the republic to be in a state of war. Revolutionary forces hold two provinces, and General Leonidas Plaza, Minister to the United States, has been recalled to assume command of the army.

January 7.—Italy has joined the Powers supporting the French program in Morocco. There is believed to be little danger of aggression on the part of Germany.

January 8.—The British Parliament is dissolved, and King Edward summons the new body to meet on February 13; the polling will close on January 27.

January 9.—Baron Takahashi says Japan will distribute $75,000,000 among officers and men of her army and navy as a bonus in addition to pensions.

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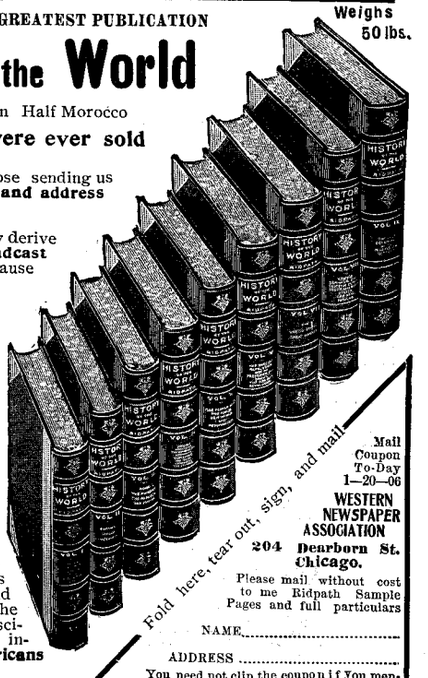

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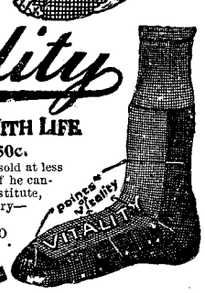

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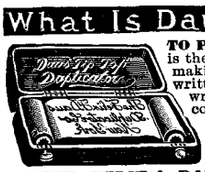

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CONGRESS.

January 4.—Both houses reassemble after the holiday recess.

The Hepburn rate bill, which the President indorses, is introduced.

Democratic opposition to the ship subsidy bill has been weakened by three minority members of the commission declining to sign an adverse report on the measure.

January 8.—A message from the President is received, courting the fullest investigation of Panama affairs.

January 9.—The Senate authorizes its Committee on Interoceanic Canals to investigate Canal affairs.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 3.—Governor Higgins's message to the New York Legislature calls for radical insurance legislation.

Secretary Bonaparte does not concur in the court martial finding in the case of Commander Lucien Young, but allows the verdict to stand.

John A. McCall resigns as president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is succeeded by Alexander E. Orr, at a salary of $50,000 a year.

"Faust" is sung in the Metropolitan Opera House without a chorus, the members of that body going on strike an hour before the curtain rises.

January 4.—Judge Gray, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, renders an opinion in the matter of countervailing duties in favor of shippers engaged in the importation of sugar from foreign countries. The decision reverses the opinion of the lower court.

Despite the enmity between them Senator Spooner escorts Robert M. La Follette when he is sworn in as Senator from Wisconsin.

A United States court affirms a judgment for $5,280,333 against E. L. Harper, who wrecked the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati.

Jacob H. Schiff, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, predicts a panic in the event of a failure to reform the currency.

St. Louis policemen are charged by a woman with taking the larger share of more than $1,000,000 stolen in houses in that city.

January 5.—Mail trains between San Francisco and New York have reduced their time one day.

January 6.—With John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as president, the Continental Rubber Company of America is incorporated in New Jersey with capital stock of $30,000,000.

January 7.—Arizona residents hold a mass meeting at Tucson, and speakers urge open rebellion if single Statehood is not granted by Congress.

The Kearsarge and the Kentucky, of Rear-Admiral Evans's battleship squadron, run aground in the Ship Channel while the fleet is leaving port, and the Alabama partially rams the Kentucky, which remains for repairs.

January 8.—The State Department receives word that President Castro has refused to accept offers of settlement made by the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company; the case will probably be submitted to Congress.

January 9.—Secretary Taft says it is not true that fear of trouble in China is merely a pretext for sending more troops to the Philippines.

January 10.—Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, dies at his home in the university grounds.

Secretary Taft, in a letter to President Roosevelt, answers the charges made by Poultney Bigelow regarding affairs in the Panama Canal zone.

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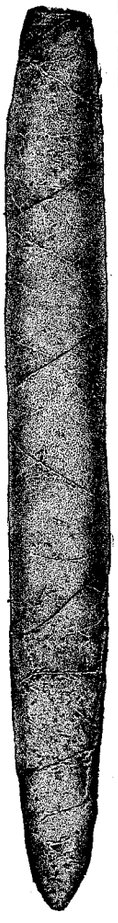

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EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

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Now, suppose you go to the maker of your cigars and say to him: "Sell me my cigars at wholesale and I'll take them home myself across lots."

"Oh, no," he would reply, "that wouldn't be fair to the retailer, who has bought my cigars to sell at retail price."

I am a maker of cigars who has never sold a cigar to a jobber or retailer to sell again. Hence I am under no obligations to "the trade." I invite the patronage of the man who objects to paying for the privilege of allowing a retailer to sell him a cigar—who wants to buy his cigars at cost, without the arbitrarily added expenses of the jobber and retailer. To prove that I actually do sell my cigars at wholesale prices I offer them under the following conditions:

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I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are HAND MADE, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"A. T. G. A.," Bedford, Pa.—"Please explain the scope and meaning of the word 'graft,' with its derivatives, as it is coming to be used in civic and political ethics; also the pronunciation of 'Rigel,' the bright star Beta Orionis."

(1) "Graft" as used in the United States in its political and civic sense signifies "an irregular or unlawful means of support; a steal or swindle," and a "grafter" is "one who grafts; a swindler or dishonest person." As recently defined by Governor Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, a "grafter" is "one who preys on the people either against the law or under the law. The boodler sells his official vote or buys official acts contrary to laws. He is a grafter, but a grafter is not necessarily a boodler. Grafting may or may not be unlawful. It is either a special privilege exercised contrary to law or one the law itself may give." In Australia "graft" is used as a synonym of "work."

(2) "Rigel" is pronounced rye'gel, the first syllable rhyming with "eye" and being accented; the "e" in "gel" is short and the "g" has the sound of "g" in "girl."

"P. R. H.," Cincinnati, O.—"Kindly give me the definition of the word 'mooning.'"

In rare usage the word signifies "(1) the ornamenting with moons or crescents; (2) the act of exposing to the moon's rays." In colloquial usage it denotes "the staring or roaming about as if moonstruck, as, 'Burns was in the habit of *mooning* for hours before he put pen to paper.'"

"J. P. S.," Lakeville, Minn.—"In writing the following sentence, which would be the correct form, 'high' or 'highest'? 'Assuring you of my *high* (or *highest*) personal regard, I remain, etc.'"

Either form is correct. If the correspondent desires to convey a great degree of esteem, the superlative construction would serve to better advantage.

"W. H. B.," Lily Dale, N. Y.—"Please inform me whether in the expression 'he came to' the word 'to' should be spelled 'to' or 'too'?"

If the correspondent uses the phrase in the sense of "to recover; revive; be resuscitated, as from a faint," then "to" is correct. If he intended to express the idea, for instance, that a particular gentleman *came also*, then the adverb *too* should be used.

"J. S.," Grand Junction, Colo.—"Is there any difference in meaning between the phrases 'first two' and 'two first'?"

The Standard Dictionary, p. 2369, col. 1, says: "The prevalent literary usage (almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the forms like the *two bravest*, the *two strongest*, the *two first*, the *two last*, etc.; it is nevertheless more discriminating and would be better to say, as many now do say, in accordance with the suggestion of the grammarians, the *first two*, etc., the *last two*, etc., whenever the two form a *first pair* or group of persons or things, corresponding to or distinguished from a last pair or group. The *two first* should be used in referring to two persons or things each of which is at the head of its own series, or both of which are foremost in the same class not divided into pairs." It may be proper to say, for instance, "Jones and Smith are the *two first* in the nation" if the sense is that they are the two *most eminent*. *In specifying* any part of a *series*, place the cardinal

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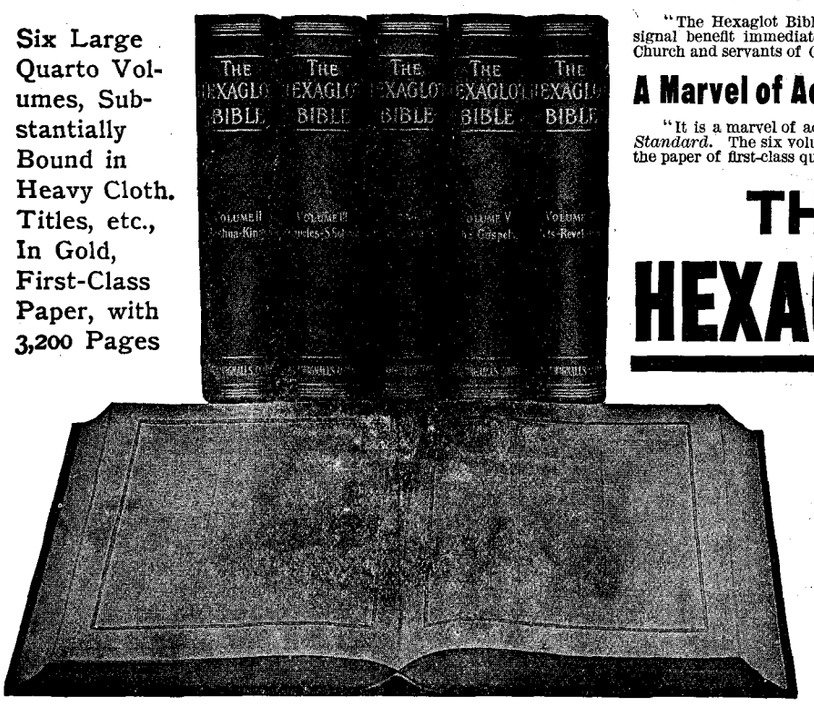

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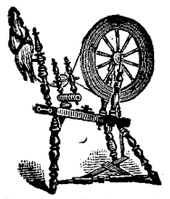

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Reduced from.....					4.00	5.25	7.50	8.00	12.00	
2½x2½ yards, at.....	4.00	4.25	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.50
Reduced from.....	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
	8.00	8.75	10.00	11.00	12.50	16.00				
	10.00	10.50	12.50	14.00	15.50	20.00				
2½x3 yards, at.....	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.75	7.50	7.75	8.50	9.00	10.50
Reduced from.....	8.00	5.50	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	11.00	12.50
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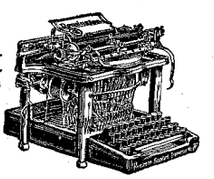

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